FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 764 .-- Vol. XX.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

PRICE 6D.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CLARENDON L' ROOMS, LIVERPOOL, on Wednesday, the 17th of April, 1850, at One o'clo
THREE HUNDRED TONS of SOFT PIG-LEAD, free from alag, in lots of 50 tons ea
Apply to Mather & Co., 11, Goree, Liverpool; or Bagilit Lead-Works, Holywell.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 24, 25, 96, & 27, 1850 On WEDNESDAY, BURGAY, TRADAY, TABLE AND ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS ANALYSI

R. WHEATLEY KIRK has the pleasure to announce, that
he is honoured with instructions from Thos. Nicholson, Esq., the eminent conrelay, and Saturday, April 24th, 26th, 26th, and 27th, 1850, all the valuable

he is honoured with instructions from Thos. Nicholson, Esq., the sminent contractor, who has finished his contract, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 24th, 20th, 26th, and 27th, 1850, all the valuable RAILWAY PLANT, MATERIALS, &c., with the contract of the contra

asy of traffsit.

ORDER OF SALE -VIE.:

First Day.—Part timber, waggons, smiths' shops, stores, wrought and cast metal, fively shops, stores, wrought and cast metal, fively shops, shops, stores, wrought and cast metal, fively shops, shops, stores, wrought and cast metal, fively shops, shops, stores, wronger and cast metal, fively shops, shops, stores, wronger and cast metal, fively shops, shops, stores, wronger and cast metal, fively shops, shops

First Day.—Part timber, waggons, smiths stops, stores, wrought and cast metal, her secast, aleopers, &c.

Second Day.—Part timber, stores, tools, wrought and cast metal, bay mare, white-hapel, gig, harness, four-wheeled waggon, spring-cart, &c.

Third Day.—Six boots, turn-tables, heavy implements and machinery, ralls, waggons, and reseasinder of timber, weighing machine, &c.

Fourth Day.—R.D. This day's sale will commence at the Saddleworth end of the tun-let—consequently, parties coming by rail from Manchester must alight at the Saddleworth Sation, and will comprise 5 stems—cogines, 25-horse power each, 1 ditto, 12-horse, nortar-mills, engine-houses, sheds, buildings, capstans, guide-rods, &c.

P.S.—The sale to commence each morning a little after Eleves o'clock, in order to give size for the arrival of the trains from Manchester, Huddersseld, Leods, &c.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WHEAL GREY MINE, in the parish of GERMOE, the following MINING MATERIALS—VIZ:

One 53-inch STEAM FUMPING-ENGINE, 9 bet stroke by 7 inch shaft: 1 BOILER, 10 feet long, 6 feet case, 4 feet tube; 1 ditto, 80 feet long, 6 feet case, 4 feet tube; 1 ditto, 80 feet long, 6 feet case, 4 feet tube; 1 ditto, 80 feet long, 6 feet case, 4 feet tube; 1 ditto, 80 feet long, 6 feet case, 4 feet tube; 1 ditto, 80 feet large end of tube 4 feet, small end feet; 1 10-inch top door-piece; 1 6-feet 16-inch windbore; 1 9-feet 16-inch ditto; 1 9-feet 17-inch ditto; 1 9-feet 16-inch ditto; 3 6-inch blocks. Roof of the house; a quantity of ricks, and aundry other materials.

Application to be made to the agent, on the mine; to Capt. Thomas Bichards, Mara-ion; or to Mr. R. Wellington, Pensance.

The materials will be promptly disposed of, to close the accounts of the mine.

Dated Wheal Grey, March 19, 1850.

MINERAL PROPERTY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, in the centre of the mining district of CARDICANSHIRE, within 3 miles of the Lisburne Mines. The lodes of the adjacent mines run through the property, which contains upwards of 110 acres, with the right of working minerals on an additional extent of 500 acres beyond that clied as surface, which would be disposed of with the mineral rights. There is ample water-power, and the feesimple of the soil, with minerals, will be disposed of by the proprietor.—Particulars may be acquired on application to Mr. Henry English, 26, Fieet-street, London.

A FEW SHARES in a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE to be DISPOSED OF.—Applications to be made to Mr. Durrant, 58, Lombard-street.

BLAIR IRON-WORKS.—These extensive IRON-WORKS,
with the LEASES of the MINERAL FIELDS, as formerly advertised, will be
XPOSED FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION on or about the month of APRIL next, if
of previously disposed of by private bargain.—In the meantime offers, will be received,
and information afforded, by Mr. Brown, 35, 8t. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

AST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY. ASJUST SCOTLAND MAILLEABLE IRON COMPANY.

The Directors have been authorised to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE, or LEASE, of the MALLEABLE IRON WORKS at DUNFERMLINE—comprising at ELASE, of the MALLEABLE IRON WORKS at DUNFERMLINE—comprising at FIEAM. From the STEAM-ENGINE, of 80-horse power, working the machinery, consisting of FORGE and 2 PUDDLE BAR TRAINS, of 16 inches diameter, HAMMER and PATENT SHING-LING MACHINE; also a 16-inch MERCHANT BAR or RAIL MILL, a 19-inch MILL, FOR or ordinary sized merchant bars, and an 3-inch GUIDE MILL, 13 PUDDLING FUR. NACES, and 6 MILL FURNACES—the whole capable of producing 120 tons of bar-inovascile.

A REFINERY STEAM-ENGINE, of 45-horse power, with blowing apparatus, com-

A REFINERY STEAM-ENGINE, of 45-horse power, was a representable of the Workshops, containing a 20-horse power STEAM-ENGINE, plets, and two fires crected.

A complete SET of WORKSHOPS, containing a 20-horse power STEAM-ENGINE, a ferbring a powerful roll-turning lathe, and blowing apparatus for smiths' fires.

A PUMPING and CLAY MILL STEAM-ENGINE, of 16-horse power, used for the manufacture of fire-brick, and pumping water for supply of engines.

Also, in course of excetion, a STEAM-ENGINE, of 60-horse power, intended to drive the mills apart from the forges, having strong cast-iron framing laid down, and machinery suitable on the premises, which could be brought into active operation in a short period. Together with the necessary TOOLS, LOOSE MACHINERY and STOCKS, of different kinds.

Officer will also be received for the PURCHASE of the ESTATE of TRANSY, consisting of about 107 imperial acres, with elegant MANSION-HOUSE and PLEASGUE GROUNDS, situated about haif a mile to the east of the town of Dunfermline.

Applications may be made to Mr. Taibot, manager of the works; or to Johnstone, Russell, and Craig, writers, Dunfermline.

Dunfermline, March 15, 1850.

Just published.

MONEY VERSUS LIFE: A REVIEW of COLLIERY
CASUALTIES—showing their Cause and Extent—the Parsimony of Coalowars—the Concealment of Deaths in Mines—the Inaccuracy of Returns by Cornors—the necessity of Government Inspection, more Shafts, and adequate Provision for Widows and Orphans of the Victims to Explosion, &c.—with the means to provide for the same without unjust taxation;—also showing the Clemency of Government towards the Coalowards of the North. By C. COLWELL, Southwark.—Pice 3s. 6d., in cloth and lettered.

Simpkin and Marshall, London.

THE MINING ALMANACK for 1850: compiled and arranged by HENRY ENGLISH, Mining Engineer, &c. Under the especial sanction and Patronage of H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Chief Steward of the Duchy of Corawall, Devon, &c.—THE SECOND VOLUME will appear early in MAY NEXT, with ADDITIONAL TABLES and STATISTICS, connected with the Mining Interests.—Names of subscribers are requested to be addressed to Mr. H. English, 25, Flact-street.—Names of subscribers are requested to be addressed to Mr. H. English,

RON, HARDWARE, AND METAL TRADES' PENSION
SOCIETY.
The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this INSTITUTION will be held at
the ALBION TAVERN, ALDERSGATE-STREET, on Wednesday, April 24, 1850,

Wm. Barrows, Eag. V.P.
Edw. Ladd Betts, Esq., V.P.
W. S. Burton, Esq., V.P.
John Brown, Esq., V.P.
James Bassington, Esq.
Bauben Bull, Esq.
Thomas Constable, Esq.
T. R. Chidley, Esq.
John Dale, Esq., V.P.
Richard Dale, Esq., V.P.
Richard Dale, Esq., V.P.
Wm. Dickinson, Esq., Deputy
B. Fowler, Esq., V.P.
John Faukhner, Esq., Sir J. J. Guest, Bark., M.P.,
V.P.
William Gould, Esq., V.P.
Dinner on '

ne SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this INSTITUTION will be la ALBION TAVERN, ALDERGATE-STREET, on Wednesday, April 24, 1850
The Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT LEWISHMM, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

BERTOWS, Esq. V.P.

B. Barrows, Esq. V.P.

B. Barrows, Esq. V.P.

B. Barrows, Esq. V.P.

B. Burton, Esq. V.P.

B. Brown, Esq. V.P.

B. Brown, Esq. V.P.

B. Bassington, Esq.

Chidley, Esq.

Chidley, Esq.

Chidley, Esq.

Chidley, Esq.

Chidley, Esq.

Valentine Hurst, Esq.

R. W. Kennard, Esq. V.P.

Jole, Esq. V.P.

And Dale, Esq.

W. W. Moore, Esq.

W. W. Moore, Esq.

W. W. Moore, Esq.

M. Platow, Esq.

Dinner on Table at half-past Five for Six precisely.

Charles Ralph, Esq.
Benjamin Ridge, Esq.
Joseph Rownson, Esq., M.P.,
V.P.
T. B. Simpson, Esq., V.P.,
Treasurer and Trustee
W. Shaw, Esq.
George Scamell, Esq.
H. L. Tajor, Esq., V.P.,
and Trustee
B. Walmaley, Esq.
C. W. Wooltorton, Esq.,
Lynch White, Esq.,
William Whitey, Esq.
B. Willoughby, Esq.
D. L. Williams, Esq.

Tickets, ONE GUINEA cacch, may be obtained from any of the above-named gentiemen, or on application to

67, Upper Thames-street.

Of, Upper Thames-street.

O A R A D O N

V A L E M I N E,

PUBARES—Mr. John Stephens, Sk. Iye, Liskeard; Mr. Charles Collins, Exeter.

BANKERS—Mr. Sanders, Exeter; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Exeter and Liskeard.

This mine is situate in the parish of SAINT IVE, near LISKEARD, CORNWALL,
and was worked upon by several poor experienced minors a short time since, to develope
that which they felt convinced existed there—viz., rich copper ore. They drove an adit
70 fms. to hill, and sunk a winze is or 16 fms. under that a wit to cut the lode, when to
their dismay they were completely impeded by the large quantity of water issuing from
the lode, they having only water-barrels to draw up the same; sufficient was, however,
seen to know that rich yellow and black copper ore existed against the cross-course.
There are seven lodes, well defined, and carrying the most extraordinary cosan that can
be seen, with rich peach, prian, felspar, and ore, and every other qualification to courince
miners that great riches exist beneath.

It is proposed that the mine be divided into 1536 shares, at FIVE SHILLINGS FER SHARE,
being the first deposit, and the liability of each shareholder is not likely to exceed 24
per share, as it is not expected more than £1 per share will be required. The calls, too,
are moderately fixed, not to exceed 5a, per share every two months.

A large number of the shares are already taken up.
Application for the remainder may be made to Mr. Thomas Sanford, Exeter; Mr. John
Stephens, St. Ive, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Suter, Exeter; Mr. James Timowell, Exeter;
Mr. John Steyphens, St. Ive, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Suter, Exeter; Mr. James Timowell, Exeter;
Mr. John Steyphens, St. Ive, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Suter, Exeter; Mr. James Timowell, Exeter;
Mr. John Steyphens, St. Ive, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Suter, Exeter; Mr. James Timowell, Exeter;
Mr. John Steyphens, St. Ive, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Suter, Exeter; Mr. John Steyphens, St. Ive, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Suter, Exeter; Mr. John Steyphens, St. Ive, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Su

Mr. John Soymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter.

CARADON VALLE MINE.

Agreeably with your request, I have inspected the above mine, and report as follows:

—A cross-cut adit has been driven northward from its mouth, 50 fathoms, where a very promising lode is cut, averaging from 1 to 2 and 3 feet wide. The lode is composed or gossan, spar, peach, iron pyrites, with stains of carbonate of copper, located in a beautiful killas strata, at a little distance from the grantite range of Caradon, and is bounded on the north by Icksahury, and on the south by South Caradon Mines. The lode is one of great promise, and its situation most favourable; and, on the whole, I judge this advanture to be every way worthy the attention of mining capitalists.

ROBERT DUNSTAN.

CARADON VALE MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that no further applications for shares will be received after Thursday, CHARLES COLLINS, Purser. Exeter, April 4, 1850.

DRAKE WALLS MINES COMPANY.—At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders in the Company. al Meeting of the shareholders in this Company, he PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair,

PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolved,—That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered a the Company's Cost and Transfer Book.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the chairman, for his very able management of the affairs of the Company.—Carried unanimously.

mously.

Resolved,—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby given, to Mr
P. N. Johnson, for his energetic management of the Company's property.—Carried unaringershy. Resolved,—That to liquidate the balance against the adventurers, it is receithat the Committee make a call of 10s. per share.—Carried unanimously.

AMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—A Special General Meeting of adventurers in this mine, convened by the Purser, was held at the offices,
4, King-street, on Thursday, the 11th of April, 1804.

PETER DAVEY, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—
That an additional, or extra, call be now made of \$1 per share—10s. of which is to be paid before the 20th of April inst., and the remaining 10s. to be called at the discretion JAMES CROFTS, Secretary.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders in this Company, held this day, RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair, The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

The following resolutions were passed unan mously:—
That the reports and accounts now submitted be received, adopted, and entered in the company's minute-book.
That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors, for their judicious, careful, and successful management of the Company's property, as evidenced in the propitious condition of all departments of the mine.

That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby presented, to Capt. Floyd, for his able and energetic management of the mines, and for his careful attention to the interest of the shareholders.

Salvador House, April 10, 1850.

WHEAL CREBOR,—in 1024 Shares. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
HODGKINSON, Esq., Director of the Australian, and Chairman of the Worthing.

Mining Companies.

R. HALLETT, Jun., Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Worthing Mining Company.

C. HANCOCK, Esq., 20, Tokenhouse-yard,
JOHN RUNDLE, Esq., banker, Tavistock.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

At a Meeting, held at No. 76, Cornhill, on Saturday, the 6th day of April inst.,

G. E. HODGKINSON, Esq., in the chair.

Present.—Messra. D. Halket, R. H. H. H. H. G. E. H. Hodgkinson, C. Locock Webb, Vivian, H. Molyneux, A. Dean, A. Murray, Jun., C. Hancock, S. Hooper, and J. H. Murchlson, the following resolutions were passed unanimously

That a company be now formed on the Cost-book System, for the purpose of working
the copper lodes in Old Grebor sett, and in the new grant of land belonging to the Rev
Mr. Beaubrt, adjoining the western boundary of the former, and that such Company be
formed on the terms announced in the prospectus.
 That the rules now read be the Cost-book Rules on which the Company shall be

the Committee.

4. That Mr. J. H. Murchison be the secretary.

5. That Mr. J. Matthews, of Tavistock, be appointed the purser, and Captain William Doble, the captain at the mine; and that the remuneration to those officers be left to the Committee to arrange.

6. That a call of It. 10s. per chare be now made, payable at the bankers of the Company, on or before the 20th last.

7. That Messra Masterman and Co., and the Tavistock Bank, be requested to be the bankers of the Company.

8. That the Committee of Management be authorised to arrange for offices, pro tem, for the company, and that they be at the Worthing Mining Company's offices, 76, Cornhill.

THE KEY TO RAILWAY INVESTMENTS, with a MAP Of the Stock Exchange, London. Author of "Railway and Government Guarant Part I.—The Great Western Railway: and Part II.—The London and Brighton Railway, are now ready. Part III.—The South-Western Railway, on the 19th April.

To be had of the author, No. 2. Royal Exchange-buildings, London; and Weale, 59, High Holborn.—Price is, 6d, each part.

DARSEY'S COMPRESSED AIR-ENGINES .- Where furnaces are dangerous and objectionable underground, those ENGINES would be of great advantage in PUMPING and MINING PURPOSES, as the power can be produced on the surface, and sent down by small pipes to do the work, whenever it may be convenient. As the machine below blows off atmospheric air, instead of steam, the ventilation produced thereby would clear away foul air.

Applications to be made to Mr. Parsey, No. 455, Oxford-street, London.

able to advance £3000 to £4000, for the purpose of DEVELOPING an important MINERAL PROPERTY, from which immediate and handsome returns may be expected. The present partners are of the highest standing, and the above presents an unusually eligible opportunity for the investment of capital. None but parties of the most undoubted respectability, or their solicitors, will be treated with.

Letters, addressed "X. X. Z.," care of the Housekeeper, Old Jewry Chambers, will meet with due attention. PO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a SLEEPING PARTNER,

TO METAL BROKERS.—A YOUNG MAN is desirous of an ACTAL BROKER for TWO YEARS, and for which a Premium will be given.—Address "A. B.," at Mrs. Titterton's, stationer, George-yard, Lombard-street.

ZINC WORKS.—A PERSON, thoroughly acquainted with the mode of Manufacturing Zinc from Blende and Calemine, whose to obtain a permanent SITUATION as FOREMAN of the WORKS in a ZINC MANUFACTORY. He has no objection to reside either on the continent or America, and can be well recommended.—Applications to be addressed "A. B. C.," at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES.—PERSONS disposed to SUP-PLY the ABOVE ARTICLE in REGULAR QUANTITIES per month, in its natural state, to be delivered free on board at the nearest port, are requested to SEND TERMS, as to quantity and price, addressed to "A. B.," at Messra. Coode, Browne, and Kingdons, 13, Bedford-row.—The barytes may be delivered stained or discoloured.

FOR SALE,—WHITE or BELL METAL, of the best English make.—Samples may be seen, and further particulars had, of Messrs. Cotton and Trueman, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a QUANTITY of MUNDIC or PYRITES.—Apply by letter, stating lowest price delivered at Birmingham, to Box 59, Post-office, Birmingham.

TEAM-ENGINES.—TO BE SOLD, 1 6-horse, 1 12-horse, and 1 16-horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, on the horizontal construction—very strongly made.—Apply to John Ellis, Jun., and Brothers, Veneer Saw-Mill, Backwater-street, Mauchester.

PARE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the PROVIDENCE MINES, near ST. IVES.—A 30-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER, complete; 9-inch Pumps, Plunger-case, Matching-pieces, Working Barrels, and Windborse.—Apply to Capt. Dunstan, at the mines, or to Mr. Samuel Higgs, Penzance.—April 8, 1850.

MINERAL BLACK.—TWO SETTS TO BE GRANTED to a substantial PROPRIETARY, situate within 9 miles of water carriage, on the RIVER TAME, CORNWALL, with unusual facilities for working the same.

For samples, and further particulars, apply to Mr. C. L. Radeliffe, solicitor, Plymonth.

INING SETT.—Any PERSON desirous of ENGAGING in a MINING SETT, in which FOUR LODES have BEEN OPENED, of first-appearance, are requested to apply to Mr. Richard Hooper, Bodmin.

MINING OFFICES, 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS is a BUYER of SHARES in Wheal Seton, North Pool, South Wheal Frances, Trelawny, Whoel Elizabeth, Cwm Erfin, Levant, Court Grange, Lisburne Mines, and Santiago; and is a SELLER in Alfred Consols, Bedford, Pensance Consols, Pendarves Consols, East Gunnis Lake, East Buller, Gustavus Mines, Stray Park, Tolearne, Kingsett and Bedford, South Tolgas, Treviskey and Barrier, South Basset, Tincroft, West Whoal Treasury, Whoal Comfort, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Margaret, and South Trelawny.

T. P. THOMAS is generally in a position to BUY and SELL at close MARKET PRICES, and will be happy to afford information upon application.

N.B.—MINES INSPECTED.

MINING PROPERTY.— Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MIMES FOR SALE, and which will give to the purchaser 17 to 25 per cent. for the outlay; amongst others are the following:—Treviskey and Barrier, Wheal Trelawny, Tremayne, Tincroft, East Wheal Rose, Great Devon Consols, West Providence, West Caradon, United Mines, Wheal Margaret, Condurrow, Carn Bres, West Treasury, Bedford, Mary Ann, South Tolgus, North Pool, and Santiago Mines.—Mining Offices, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. T. A. READWIN, MINING OFFICES, winchester-buildings, old Broad-Street, London. MR. C. S. RICHARDSON, CIVIL ENGINEER, LAND
AND MINING SURVEYOR.
No. 15, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE BATE, Jun., CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, WOLVERHAMPTON.

N.B.—UNDERGROUND MINING SURVEYS accurately executed. JAMES LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER, 80, OLD BROAD-STRHET, LONDON.

PODMIN CONSOLS, WHEAL BRAY, ASHBURTON UNITED, and WHIDDON.—The LONDON OFFICES for these MINES are at 9, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. WM. MURRAY, Secretary.

STURIAN MINING COMPANY .- Notice is hereby given,

that, at the adjournment of the General Meeting of this Company, held on the 26th March ult., and which ADJOURNMENT has been appointed for the 16th of April Inst., at One o'clock. The admission will be limited to those who are duly qualified to appear and vote thereat, parsnant to the notice convening the said original meeting (see Times, Daily Ness, and Mining Journal, of the 2d March last), in accordance with the statutes of the Company.

By order of the board, By order of the board,
CHARLES CUNINGHAM, Chairman pro tem. STURIAN MINING COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.

A — Notice is hereby given, that the MONTHLY BALANCE-SHEET of the Company, to the 98th of February last, prepared subject to the pending investigation, is now in COURSE of DISTRIBUTION. The abstracts of the accounts remain at the Company offices at Micros and in London for inspection. Rices at Micros and in London for inspection.

By order of the Board of Directors and Liquidators,
9, Austinfriars, London, April 9, 1850.

K. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

DLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY .- Notice

Is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at their offices, Paneras-lane, London, on Friday, the 26th of April next, at One o'clock precisely, when the accounts and transactions of the past year will be laid before them. By order of the Board, Offices, 4, Paneras-lane, London, March 26, 1850. JAMES BOOTH, Secretary.

HAST BIRCH TOR TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company will be HELD at 2. Winchester-buildings, on Tuesday, the 32d inst, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of Capt. Carthew as to the future working of the mine.

T. A. READWIN, Secretary. April 9, 1850.

THE KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION, 1, Adelaideplace, March 21, 1850.—The THIRD GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be
HELD at the offices of the Company, 1, Adelaide place, London-bridge, on Saturday,
20th April next, at One o'clock precisely.

GEO. COPELAND CAPPER, Sec.

SSAYING AND ANALYSIS.—ASSAYS and ANALYSES A SATINU AND ANALISIS.—ASSAIS and ANALISES
of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, FURNACE, and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS. INVENTORS and INTENDING PATENTESS assisted in PERFECTING any INVENTION involving an intimate knowledge of chemistry.
INSTRUCTION in all branches of ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL
and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.
Communications to be addressed to Mr. Mitchell, 23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town.

PANK OF AUSTRALASIA (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), No. 8, AUSTINFRIARS.—The Court of Directors GRANT BILLS and LETTERS of CREDIT on the undermentioned branches—viz.: Sydney, Maitland, Melbourne, Geelong, Robart Town, Launceaton, and Adelaide, on torns which may be learnt on application, either at their offices, 8, Austinfriars, or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the board, WM. MILLIKEN, Secretary.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CARRIERS, AND OTHERS.

ROWLAND BROTHERHOOD'S TILT, for COVERING RAILWAY TRUCKS, WAGGONS, &c.

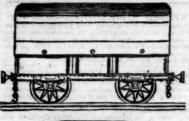
This invention allows of trucks or waggons being covered or uncovered with surprising case and facility, so that one porter can uncover two trucks in the space of a minute, and two can re-cover both in the same time. It allows of a small portion, or the whole area of the truck, being uncovered, and affords great facility for loading and unloading, and protecting the goods in these operations, as well as in the course of transit. It can be secured by locks and keys, thus rendering merchandise scaure from plunder. It is cheap in its construction, can be applied to railway frucks and waggons generally, and is easily attached or detached. It runs smoothly through the air at high speeds, and against head winds.

and is easily attached or detached. It must smoothly inrough the air at mga apaco, and against head winds.

This Till has been in use on different parts of the broad guage during the winter, and has been found to work remarkably well in the severest weather. Experienced and practical persons, who have the inanagement of large goods stations, and have seen these fits in working, and who know the great wear and tear of cloths, tarpanling, &c., and the inconvenience of existing modes for goods 'covering, are of opinion that these Tilts will be of great utility in railway service. The patentee is himself prepared either to construct or, on moderate terms, to license parties to construct his patent Tills.

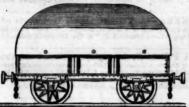
Brotharhoad, Railway-Works, Chippenham, Wilts.

ssed to R. Brotherhood, Railway-Works, Chippenham, Wilts



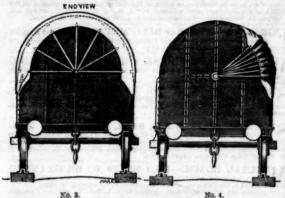
This shows the side ele the tilt closed and fas-

tened down



No. 2.

or long-sided truck, with



This is an end elevation of the same on a luger scale, showing the pin and fan which upports and carries over the longitudinal barers to which the cloth is attached, and hich when open lieacompacity folded along is side of the truck, leaving the whole area to the truck, leaving the whole area the truck pone for receiving or discharging the truck pone for receiving or discharging the truck pone for receiving or discharging is contents by crane or otherwise.

This is an end clevation of the same, showing the truck can be open at period or any portion of the truck can be open at pleasure, affording means of protection for part of the merchandise, whilst the other is being loaded or unloaded, or the truck may be used entirely uncovered, without the tilt in the least interfering.

This is an end clevation of the same, showing the truck can be open at period or any portion of the truck can

The tilt is applied to box, or low-sided trucks, with curved longitudinal bearers

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Parr vine First retast of the anatomy and physiology of the repreductive organs, and is illustrated by six coloured engravings.—Part vine free repreductive organs, and is illustrated by six coloured engravings.—Part vine from excessive indulgence, and their lamentable effects on the system, producing mental and bodily weakness, nervous excitement, and generative incapacity; it is illustrated by three explanatory engravings.—Part vine from successive indulgence, and their hammar in the form infection, either in the primary or secondary form, and contains explicit directions for their treatment. This section is illustrated by 17 coloured engravings.—Part vine Forem contains a remedy for the prevention of disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection should not escape the reader's notice.—Part vine First is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired into.

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BY SAMUEL LAMERT, M.D., 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c.

"The author of this singular and talented work is a legally qualified medical man, who has widently had considerable experience in the treatment of the various disorders arising from the follies and frailties of early indiscretion. The engravings are an invaluable addition, by demonstrating the consequences of excesses, which must act as a salutary warning to youth and maturity, and by its persual, many questions may be satisfactorily replied to, that admit of no appeal, even to the most confidential friend."—Hyperise of the salutation of the property of the salutation of t

Transactions of Scientific Bodies

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.	31
Taus Day Royal Botanie-Inner Circle, Begent's Park	46
MONDAY Chemical-142, Strand 8 P.	
Pathological 21, Regent-street, Waterloo-place 8 P.	.M
TUESDAY Linnman - Soho-square 8 P.	M.
Horticultural—21, Regent-street 32 P.	M.
Civil Engineers - 25, Great George-street 8 P.	M.
WEDNESDAY Society of Arts - Adelphi 84 R.	M.
Microscopical - 21, Regent-street 7 P.	M.
TRURSDAY Royal Somerset-house 8 P.	M.
Antiquaries-Somerset-house	ж.
FRIDAY Royal Institution-Albermarie-street 84 P.	м.
SATURDAY Asiatic -5, New Burlington-street 2 P.	M.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

ASHBURTON AND SOUTH DEVON GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the council will take place on Monday next. We are informed that, among the presents already forwarded to the society for their Museum, are 184 specimens from Dr. Croker, of Bowey Tracey, illustrative of Devon geology and mineralogy; and several from Messra Robins, Creagh, Herron, and Palk. Professor Tennant, of King's College, has also presented the society with a print of a rare and beautiful fossil.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Key to Railway Investments—Part I.—The Great Western Railway. Illustrated by a Map of the District.—By John Whitehead, of the Stock Extending, London, anthor of "Railway Guarantee," &c. London: J. Weale, High Holborn.

High Holborn.

This is the first part of a work intended to exhibit, in a clear and undisguised manner the financial statements which were issued by the several companies in the year 1848, memorable for the "making-things-comfortable" mania, à la Hudson, by "cooking" accounts, with their present position (financial and working) and their future prospects. Mr. Whitehead has commenced with the Great Western, which, we have no doubt, is a faithful expose of their present position, and will be followed up by other lines, published with as much rapidity as they can be; each line accompanied by a large map of the district it traverses—the railway distinguished by a bright red line. The author states, that the scheme suggested itself in the autumn of 1848; but on the appearance of the celebrated "financial statuments" he laid it aside—an inspection of these documents satisfying him they had been prepared from incomplete or parisis data. He believes, however, directors have found out that "honesty is the best polley," even in railway accounts; that the accounts exhibited at recont meetings may be taken as nearly true, and that he has, therefore, felt justified in doing in 1850, that which in 1848 he dared not attempt. From the details of the Great Western Company's financial position, we find that the en-

has, therefore, self justified in doing in 1830, that which in 1848 he dared not attempt. From the details of the Great Western Company's financial position, we find that the entre maximum capital is to be 17,300,000,, of which that aiready subscribed is—

Unprivileged capital 28,160,000

Berks and Hants 5 per cents 60,000

Mortgage capital 3,251,864

Subscription bonds 1,500,000

Leaving a balance to be raised of 4,328,3164, of which 1,415,000/. has to be raised on the GreatWestern; Birminghamand Oxford; Birmingham, Wolvernampton, and Dudley; and Willa, Somerset, and Weymouth shares, and the remainder under the borrowing powers of the several Acts of Parliament. From the author's investigation, taking into account the results of opening up the South Wales district, and every contingency from unprofitable branches, it appears that the receipts must fall very considerably below the present earnings, and 55 miles of guaranteed lines become utterly unproductive, before the holders of unprivileged stock need entertain any fears for their dividends.

The Foreign Debt of Mexico: being the Report of a Special Mission to that State, undertaken on behalf of the Bondholders. By W. P. ROBERTSON. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, 1850.

Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, 1850.

This is a report, with the entire correspondence between the British and American authorities, of the mission undertaken by Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the bondholders, with full details of his progress, with the results which had eventually been obtained. The question is one, undoubledly, of great importance to British interests, as Mr. Robertson informs us, that while the actual debt of Mexice to her foreign bondholders, amounts, with arrears of overdue dividends, to not much short of 12,000,000. It exacely represents at this time an effective value of 3,000,000.—thus leaving an apparent loss to the present bondholders, should they wish to realise their property of 9,000,000. sterling. The volume extends over 66 pages, enters minutely into all the details of past attempts at antisfactory arrangement, and the present prospects of future results; and, to all those who are interested in the questions, particularly in a pecuniary point of view, the volume must prove interesting and instructive.

Proceedings of Public Companies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the members of this society, held at the offices in Buchannan-street, Glasgow,—the Rev. Dr. Barn in the chair,—the report of the directors was read, which stated that the amount of claims last year was in larger proportion to the sums insured than the society had yet experienced. This was attributable to that mysterious and fatal malady which had again passed over the world; yet, notwithstanding the great mortality, the claims were only about two-thirds the amount according to the tables. The directors congratulated the members on the security afforded by the rates. The Act of Parliament for the incorporation of the society had been obtained, and was expected greatly to extend its business, and give considerable facilities for conducting it. They had for a long time considered of the propriety of extending their business, by opening an office in London, which was determined on; and Mr. Koch had been appointed secretary in London, a gentleman well fitted for the situation. The business up to the time of the meeting had been highly satisfactory. The Act obtained by the society had enabled the committee to instruct the manager to prepare tables for some classes of insurers, to which the former rates were inapplicable; and it would be desirable to adopt any improvements which the advancement of the science, or well regulated experience, might point out.

Prof. Raman heggel leave te move, in terms of the recommendation of the

the former rates were inapplicable; and it would be desirable to adopt any improvements which the advancement of the science, or well regulated experience, might point out.

Prof. Ramsay begged leave te move, in terms of the recommendation of the General Committee, that W. Crawford and Elias Gibb be appointed ordinary directors, in room of the retiring members; that the Duke of Athole be apolated a vice-president, in room of Sir Charles D. Ferguson; and that the vacancies among the extraordinary directors be filled up by the appointment of the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Dr. Morgan, of Belfast, and Wm. Ewing, of Arngomery. He believed it was almost unnecessary for him to make any observations on this motion.

The Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsery seconded the resolution—carried unanimously. Dr. Bann conveyed to Mr. Kock the thanks of the society for his very efficient services; in the most complimentary terms.

Mr. Koch said, the success of the London office had not been the fruit of his individual exertions, but resulted from the combined efforts made by the gentlemen he had recommended to be appointed to co-operate with him as officers of the society. In London they had great opposition to contend with, but still he had no hesitation in saying that, so far as it depended on his exertions and those of the gentlemen associated with him, their success, if not equal to the sanguine expectations formed from the attement he had read, would still be such as always to remunerate the establishment of the office, and bear out all the directors had stated respecting it. He returned them his most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which they had received him.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Spens, the manager, and also to the medical advisor, Dr. Gibbs, when the acknowledgments of the meeting having been voted to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND TONBEIDGE WELLS RAILWAY.—On Monday last, a question of considerable importance in connection with the final settlement of this company's affairs, and involving the liability of a large number of shareholders, came on before Master Sir W. Horne. Mr. Daniel appeared for Mr. Norris, official manager to the estate, and his solicitor, Mr. James; and Mr. Sonthgate, Mr. Tyrell, and other counsel for shareholders. Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P., who acted as chairman of the company, was present; and the evidence adduced, which extended over some hours, was curiously illustrative of the style in which the business of these concerns was carried on. It appeared that 17,000 shares were to be the maximum of the original allotment, but that, without authority, this was in the first instance exceeded by the issue of 3000 shares more; and subsequently a Mr. Potter, one of the allotment committee, single-handed, allotted 8000 by himself. No scrip for these 8000 was now forthcoming, and the official manager reports that on applying to the parties said to possess it, their reply is that they have none. The scrip certificates, too, consisting of 33 large sized registers, though asserted by Nalder, the secretary, to have been delivered under lock and key to the required custody, were not forthcoming. The secretary said that he duly delivered them with other papers in a strong box to the clerk of the solicitor, though without taking the receipt; and the clerk to the solicitor declares on affidavit his impression that there were no certificates in the box. No distinction was made in the issue of original scrip from that issued in excess, but it was done by the directors indiscriminately. There was no rule requiring more than one member to make an allotment, and Mr. Potter, who had been summoned to attend yesterday, could not be found. In starting railway companies at the period, the order to the printer was "print snough," and accordingly 60,000 blank scrip certificates, with only 30,000 used, were struck off, and thes

them, as well as the presence of Potter, was indispensable, he should issue warrants for the purpose.

Defice Exerge, Plymouth, and Devonpose Railway.—On Wednesday Master Sir C. W. Horne finally, with some few exceptions, sottled the list of shareholders, in number 735, liable to be called on to defray liabilities. Sundry individuals were returned as gone to California and Australia, and as having revoked their application for shares before the allotment was struck off; while others who had paid 3s per share, in the expectation that they would be relieved from all future liability, were retained on the list, the Master being of opinion that, in point of law, he could not exconerate them, though the amount they had paid would be placed to their credit, to be deducted from the general call to be made on the shareholders, which, as far as at present calculated, will amount to about 5s. per share.

Direct West-End and Choydos.—On Thursday the alleged liability of the members of the provisional committee of this company was argued before Master Tinney at considerable length; Mr. Selwyn, on behalf of Mr. Alderman Hooper, contending that that gentleman and others consented to have their names on the prospectus, on the understanding that they were not to be held liable for debts, and that he never received a share or signed the deed of settlement. Mr. Rogers, on the part of the estate, replied that the adderman had written a letter to the secretary, stating it was agreeable to him to act; that he acted as a referse in the case of parties applying for shares, and signed the letters "member of the committee;" that as a member he had paid 771. to get rid of liability, and, as it was asserted, "for the sake of peace;" and that his name was publicly associated with the purpose of a trading association. As no document in proof of a direct consent to act, considered sufficient to fix with liability the other members of the committee, could be produced in the case of Mr. Alderman Hooper, the Master took time to consider.

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liability the other members of the committee, could be produced in the case of Mr. Alderman Hooper, the Master took time to consider.

Brosky, Warwics, And Worchster Rahmarz,—On Thursday, in the settlement of this company's affairs, before Master Richards, two important decisions were come to, in dealing with the cases of a large number of transferrees of shares, who had received back 15s, per share out of the 2t. 2s. deposit, for which the original shareholders had paid and signed the deed. His Honeur the Master held that all parties in the position of bankers and stockbrokers, who had received back dividend from a railway company winding up its own affairs, simply in the capacity of agents, and not having any beneficial interest in the shares, were not to be held liable as contributories under the Act, but that their respective principals, whether in the capacity of original allottees, or as transferrees, were to be; also, that a person being either a mortgage or a depositee, or having a beneficial interest in a share himself, although not an original allottee, was a contributor under the Act. It was contended that, as the instruments transferring the shares were not slamped, it was not a valid conveyance, and that the party or parties were not liable, but the Master over ruled the objection. Mr. Damiel appeared for Mr. Wryghte, the official manager; and Mr. Foulkes, for other parties. The official manager reports the assets about 3000t, and 6000t. The Northamptonshire Banking Company claim 3300t; the secretary, Mr. Weller, 1000t; and the solicitor, 500t. The chairman of the company, was Sir H. G. Ward, now Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. About 20,000 shares were reserved in their own hands, it is said, for landowners. The 40,000t. was spent in "preliminaries," leaving a balance in hand of 2t.

LONDON AND NORWICH DIRECT RAILWAY.—Petitions have been presented from the shareholders to have the affairs of this company investigated and

LONDON AND NORWICH DIRECT RAILWAY.—Petitions have been presented from the shareholders to have the affairs of this company investigated and wound up.

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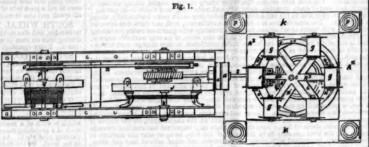
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MR. ANDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE MACHINERY.

In the Mining Journal of 28th July last we inserted a description, illustrated by a diagram, of Mr. Andrew Smith's improved method of obtaining complete combustion of fuel, and the entire avoidance of smoke, at the engine of Mesers. Wilkins and Weatherly, Patent Wire Rope Works, High-street, Wapping, and also an improved method of generating steam. The machinery by which so intractable a material as iron wire, when compared with hemp, is spun into a rope at these works is most simple and complete, and has been patented by Mr. Smith. As the drums on which the wire is wound deliver it to the spinning portion of the machinery, the rope, beautifully and regularly inished, is seen flying away with inconceivable rapidity, and the harmony, smoothness, and freedom from jar or strain with which the whole works is truly admirable. The motion is quite of method to purpose, being writing and the whole works is truly admirable. The motion is described from the decreased friction, takes up much less space than the ordinary machines, and makes but little noise when in most rapid operation. The following is the specification and description:—

Firstly, my invention, in so far as it regards machinery for, or methods of, manufacturing rope or cordage has relation to the means employed to give motion to the recle sor bobbins in laying the year or wire into strands, or in laying strands into the recle or bobbins in laying the year or wire into strands, or in laying strands into the recle or bobbins in laying the year or wire into strands, or in laying strands into the recle or bobbins in laying the year or wire into strands, or in laying strands into the recle or bobbins in laying the year or wire into strands, or in laying strands into the recle or bobbins in laying the year or wire into strands, or in laying strands into the recle or bobbins or reals, 26 (or my convenient being strent to the ring, Ri, it carries round with it the ring, Ri, by the strands or year the part of the recleancy of the part of the recleancy of the part



tract (as it were) in proportion to the lay of the strand or rope. On the axis, k, of the wheels, i and j, and outside of both, there is keyed a flat grooved rigger, m, which is connected by a band, n, to a similar flat grooved rigger, o, keyed on a separate shaft, P, which carries a double whelp-wheel, q, by which the strand or rope is carried along as it is completed.

And, secondly, my invention, in so far as it regards the fitting and using rope or cordage, has special relation to the application of wire rope or cordage to the standing rigging of ships, and cousists in the improved contrivance for the purpose represented in fig. 3; a, represents the side of a vessel; B, the chain plate; D, a spring lanyard of the ordinary form; f, a tube, in which the lanyard is enclosed; c, a slip shackle; e. a stud attached to the front of the tube, f, and having an orifice in it, through which he forelock, e!, is passed. By taking out the forelock, e!, and pulling down the tube, f, the shackle slips up and opens out, whereby the rope can be instantly disengaged as may be required.

Claims.—First, I claim the mode of giving motion to the reels or bobbins in the manufacture of rope or cordage before described, in so far as regards the employment of a central stationary crank, C, and of other cranks, e. e, carrying the reels or bobbins, and made to revolve round the same at fixed and invariable distances.

And, second, I claim the combination of the slip shackle with the elastic screw landyard, as before described.—Mechanics' Magazine.

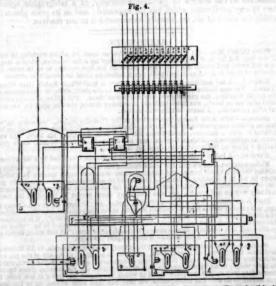
Including intermediate stations, now a large method to the BX season wire 4; the like is the case for the BX season wire 4; the like is the case for the BX season wire 4; the like is the case for the BX season wire 4; the like is the case for the BX season wire 4; the like is the case for the BX season wire 4; the like is the case for the BX season wire 4; the number of wires that may be seen on a railway does not imply, as hundreds of people imagine, that the elegraphs of England require several wires to work them; but, rather, that there is a very extensive system, and a large number of stations to be supplied. As far as the telegraph itself is concerned, we might have used but two wires between Dondon and Dover, or even but one; and have led these wires into every station. We should thus, however, have crowded the wires withis group of eighteen stations; and as no two pair of stations could use the same part of the wires at the same time, the communications between Dover and London would be perpotually interrupted; and they, on their part, would interrupt others. And then, although all stations would be nominally telegraph stations, they would virtually be quite the reverse; for there would be consistent waiting, and confusion, and interruption.

The North Kent line, from London to Rochester, has, in like manner, a through group of five chief stations on one pair of wires; and two shorter groups, of six and seven stations respectively, on a second pair. They are all double-needle instruments with alarums on one of the needle wires. The branches to Tunbridge wells, to Maidstone, to Ramsgate, to Deal, and to Margate, have each a pair of wires for double-needle instruments are furnished with an earth-wire. All groups must torminate in the earth : and hence the use of the sufficient of the carth-wire on the success. All stations are furnished with an earth-wire. All groups must torminate in the earth; and hence the use of the carth-wire enables us to sound the alarums in either required direction.



We are now introduced to the Tonbridge station (the principal on the line), of which figs. 2 and 3 are correct external and internal views, and upon which the author gives us the following details:—

The Tonbridge office will serve as our illustration. By referring to the plan (fig. 1), he commanding position of this station may be seen; it is midway between the capital and the coast, and in a central position in regard to the rest of the district. Here the conduct and management of the telegraph department is carried on; we have here our staff for maintaining the integrity of the line work, for cleaning and repairing the apparatus, and for keeping all stations supplied with battery power, and here we keep our stores. We befriend and assist all stations, and are their prime resource in times of distress and difficulty, helping on their messages when their own powers are crippled, and



under all circumstances, securing the successful working of the line. To make this station as effective as possible, I have furnished it with a very perfect set of apparatus, so that it will serve our present purpose admirably. Fig. 3 is an accurate aketch of the interior of the Tonbridge office, just as it now appears. The tolegraph table supports for instruments, and there is a fifth on a bracket on the wall. The wires, which are cotton-covered copper, enter the room above the window, and passing on are led in coils down the wainscot to their respective destinations. Some of the batteries are in the closet beneath the table, and others are in a battery room across the station-yard. The screen to the left is the rubicon beyond which, by the necessary rules of the telegraph service, the public are not allowed to pass.

Fig. 4, which is drawn to scale, is a plan of the wires and instruments, shown in their places in Fig. 3. The wires may be studied in correspondence with the line-wires (fig. 1), from which indeed they are led. They are numbered on their right to correspond. Nos.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH MANIPULATION.

A fifth part of Manipulation in the Scientific Arts,* by Mr. Charles V. Ashford, and Folkatone, so as to form five shorter groups of 3, 5, 6, 3, and 2 stations, superintendent of the electric telegraph on the South Eastern Rail-ments; and the bell is on one or other of the wires, as shown in the plan. The Walker, superintendent of the electric telegraph on the South Eastern Railway, has just appeared, the subject chosen being that with which he is so intimately connected—the manipulation of the electric telegraph. From such a source his readers would naturally expect the subject to be treated in a masterly manner, nor will they be disappointed; the whole rationale of the generation and movements of this wonderful messenger are clearly described; its actions, under different and ever-varying circumstances, explained, with all the arrangements of voltaic batteries, galvanometers, telegraphic instruments and wires; the telegraphic instrument, the alarum, the electro-magnet, and the entire system of telegraphs, working as a whole. We are also let into some of the secrets of that arcanum sacrum, the electric telegraph office; and the author displays in the most convincing language, and by a simple truthful statement of facts, the immense advantage to governments, the public interests, commercial speculation, private enterprise, and personal comfort and safety, this command of heaven's lightning in the hands of man has become. In fact, it may now be estimated as another addition to the necessaries of civilization, and which will, probably, eventually prove the most powerful engine for the establishment of peace and plenty, and the comfort and happiness of the human race throughout all the nations of the earth. It is a little volume, which we so very far consider worthy of more than a passing notice, that we dovote some space for extracts, having been favoured by the author with the accompanying diagrams for illustration. way, has just appeared, the subject chosen being that with which he is so

for extracts, naving oven involved by the author than a diagrams for illustration.

As the action of the voltaic battery, and general arrangement of the telegraph, with the effect of the electric current, with which the first half of the volume is very properly filled, is generally understood, we proceed to the subney description of the authors described in the authors described in the authors described in the subney description of the authors described in the author the author's description of the entire system of telegraphs, as worked on the South Eastern lines, of which fig. 1 is a diagram, placed, as will be immediately seen, not exactly as the lines run, but supposing them in direct angular arrangement, showing the bearing and importance of any particular station with another, which he thus describes:—

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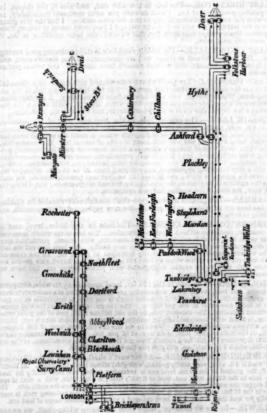
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station with another, which he thus describes:—

The South-Eastern Railway Company possess what may be very well termed a self contained system of telegraphs. They are complete in themselves, and are unassociated, either electrically or commercially, with any other series; they will serve as our illustration. They extend from London to Dover, with branches to the Kent-road, to Tunbridge Wells, to Maidstone, and to Ramsgate, Deal, and Margate, their total length being about 182 milles. Fig. 1 is a plan, showing the arrangement of the telegraph apparatus in this district. The lines will be represent the wires, numbered in practice, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., for reference; the half dots are for the alarums, and the dots for the galvanometers; the single dots are single-needle instruments, and the dots outcircled in pairs double-needle instruments. The stations are arranged in groups of not more than six or seven to a group. The lines in the plan are made continuous from end to end of a group; where the lines terminate, or are divided, the group terminates. Our most important group is from London to Dover, on the vires marked 1 and 2; these wires are seen to pass by all inferior stations, and to be provided with instruments only as the important stations of Tonbridge, Ashlord, and Folkstone, in addition to the terminal stations. As they pass these stations, they have shackies inserted; and wires are led in to the instruments from each side of the shackle. To make provision for the smaller stations, a second pair of wires, numbered 3 and 4, go from end to end of the line; these wires, however, are cut and made to terminate at Reigste, Tonbridge,

"Electric Telegraph Manipulation: being the Theory and Plain Instructions in the Art of Transmitting Signals to Distant Places, as practised in England, through the combined agency of Electricity and Magnetism." By CRARLES V. WALKER, superintenden of telegraphs to the South-Eastern Railway Company. London: George Knight and Sons, Foster-lane, Cheapside.

and London consists of five double-needle instru-to the wires, as shown in the plan. The short Fig. 1.



groups consist, some, in like manner, of double-needle insions or other of the two wires; and others of single-needle in the wires, and alarums occupying the other. London to R have three double-needle instruments; Dover to Folkstone.

whose course is through a turn-plate.

The manipulation, with the use of all the ingenious appliances for placing the electric current at the full command of the operator, are most explicitly given; and to those who are not acquainted with the extraordinary properties of galvanic electricity, the details will, in addition to exciting their wonder and admiration, impress upon their minds the sublime truths connected with the science. We are favoured with an explanation of a signal passing from London to Dover; the author says—

I have marked out this course by small arrow-heads. It enters the station by wise 1

signal passing from London to Dover; the author says—
I have marked out this course by small arrow-heads. It enters the station by wire I up, the first wire to the left; it is lead to the left side of the turn-plate, a, which it enters by the second terminal; it passes through the box and the cylinder, and out on the other side by the terminal immediately opposite; the cylinder in this position has a bit of beast of this wire inhaid on either side, and connected by a brass hold running through the cylinder. The current now passes in a direct line to the turn-plate, b, entering it by the first or upper terminal on the same side. In this drum, when thus arranged, there is inside a slip of bersas, of patiential respectively to the second terminal to press upon it. The current now goes or to turn-plate, c, which it enters by the first or upper terminal enters the second to turn-plate, c, which it enters without interruption to the telegraph inntrument, which it enters on the left-hand side of the left-hand side of the lart-hand coll; it circulates around the coll, and, on leaving it, circulates around the coll of the electro-magnet belonging to the alarms. He course is then to the upper terminal on the right-hand side of the turn-plate, b, coming out by the second terminal on the same side, and so leaving the station to continue its course to Dover by down wire No. I, D.

We must unwillingly pass over his ingenious and entertaining description of the telegraphic instruments, with all the details of manipulation, and conclude with two or three further short extracts. To show the value of private codes, and the perfection to which the performers on these instruments have arrived, we are told—

struments have arrived, we are told—

Two telegraph officers, placed one at Dover and the other at London, can easily modify this code, as that the intermediate extitions who may see their signals shall not be able to read them. By arready that the right-hand defortions are to be read as left-hand, and vice serod, of either or both needles; or by regarding the left as a right-hand needle, or both as either, a great variety of private codes can be constructed, the words of which robe on mischip's sin the direct code. The cabalistic-looking words, "Budy roke or finitoh of milecill's in the direct code. The cabalistic-looking words, "Budy roke or finitoh of milecill's would mean, by one of these codes, "What wind is blowyns yoke, "mean "Special train just helf for the Theses." It would be a slow process to send the above as mere words; but, with the key in mind, they can be transmitted vory rapidly.

To mos who sees a telegraph in operation for the first time, the effect horders on the marvellous; setting out of the question the fact that the needles hither and thither, quicker than the untrained eye can follow; the want of all apparent order and rule in their movement; the ringing of the changes between one and the other, and both; the cultist many that the understands the word; while to the uninitiated looker, and both; the cultist many in the contraction of the needles hither and this printing that he understands the word; while to the uninitiated looker, and both; the cultist many and mystery, and confusion; and the rare occurrence of the cleaker. In all is wonder, and mystery, and confusion; and the rare occurrence of the cleaker. The surplying that he inderstand; and, finally, the quiet manner with which the cleak tells you, rear court and the confusion of the properties of the latter of the wonderstand; and, finally, the quiet manner with which the cleak tells you, rear and long curls has sailed for Boulogne in the Priscoss Generales, now leaving Folk-moustache and military cloak;" as he tells you this, and

nt, and could be sent after them.

We must now close our notice of this interesting little work with the folwing extract, showing the utility of this agent in preventing loss of life
d accident to the public, and preserving the property of the railway

On New Year's-day, 1850, a catastrophe, which it is fearful to contemplate, was averled y the aid of the telegraph. A collision had occurred to an empty train at Gravesend; y the aid of the telegraph. A collision had occurred to an empty train at Gravesend; of the driver having leaped from his engine, the latter started alone at full speed to alone. Notice was immediately given by telegraph to London and other stations; and hile the line was kept clear, an engine and other arrangements were prepared as butten down the sea to receive frameway. In commence, and any passing the runsway, he reversed his sugies, and had it transred at the next crossing to the up-line, so as to be in the rear of the fugitive; he then arted in chase, and on overtaking the other, he ran into it at speed, and the driver of engine took possession of the fugitive, and all danger was at sea end. Twelve stations are passed in astery; it passed Woolwich at 15 miles an hour; it was within a couple of less of London before it was arrested. Had its approach been unknown, the mere hole line of telegraphs. They have thus pad, or in a large part paid, for their creetion, as contrast to this, an engine some months previously started from New Cross towards as contrast to this, an engine some months previously started from New Cross towards and known. Providentially, the platform was clear; it man in, carrying the fixed buffer effort, and knocked down, with frightful violence, the wall of the Parcels*-office.

Upon the whole, we think this little volume contains more popular in-

Upon the whole, we think this little volume contains more popular information on the science of galvanic electricity, as a telegraphic agent, than in any publication which has yet appeared; and as its price places it within the reach of all, we heartily recommend it to our readers.

ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENTS.

Fowey Consols Mine.—On Wednesday, Walter Pearce, aged 18, whilst working in one of the deep hot levels of this mine, was resting himself for a few minutes, when a large rock fell say, and struck the unfortunate follow on his foot and leg, so as to cause an effusion of blood so great as to lead to his death before be could be brought to surface.

Towistock.—A sad accident happened on Tuesday, at East Wheal Josiah (late Wheal Croase). Thomas Rodda and his son were working in the shaft, when, in consequence of the casing breaking, the ground gave way and buried them. The father, who was extricated after seven hours, was much brushed; and then. The father, who was extricated after remaining 13 hours, but life was extinct.

Bitton.—While John Barker was working in the Fireholes coalpit, "brushing up"—that is, getting the place ready for the men—the put a wedge into some coal, and on his striking it with a hammer, about 2 tons fell upon him, and broke his back. He was taken up quite deed.—Michael Gravou, met his death also by a fall of coal, while preparing a place for this workmen in a coal pit at Moseley Hols.

Molecrhampton.—A lad 16 years of sag, a named David Rowinands, was killed by a fall of coal.

Wolverhampton.—A Patrick Foy was ascending the shaft at the Moseley Rew Colliery, when he fell to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 50 or 69 yards, and was instantly got out, but quite dead. No reason can be assigned for his attempt to come up in the extraordars, way he had chosen, nor was there any other person in the pit at the time.

Decah from Falling Down a Pit.—As Patrick Corley, a child about six or seven years of age, was playing with a little boy named Stanton, about five years old, and other children of a similar age, near a stone pit at 3 stonefield Colliery, he accidentally, it is supposed, foll down the shaft, and was killed. The pit in quesion was stated to be "close to a public road, and then in a most exposed and dangerous state." It had since, however, when they reached th

Colliery Explosions.—It is a fact that in the collieries in and around Aberdare there have been killed, within five years past, not fewer than 160 persons from explosions of five-damp. It has been well remarked that unless one of these catastrophic includes accress cross or two of human beings, it passes away annoticed by the public. Now when the low wages of the wordermen, and the awful risk they run, are considered, it would seem the least a proprietor could do would be to support, or put into the way of mif-support, but the families of the unfortunate deceased. This, doubtless, is done to a landable extens, but there are no described acceptions. The Obroscle correspondent says—" I made so the inquiries into the distress which the Liety Edeal is accident occasioned, and I found that these were remaining in the parish 19 widows, of whom four were left with children the respective ages of the oldest being 19, 12, 11 and 9; others were left with

provided for, and I was informed that nothing windows had been done by the pro-stor, either towards assisting the widows or the children. It is only just that I should to what he actually did—he pais for a coffin, with handles, for each corpse. In the more accident alluded to, the proprietor of the colliery made the widows and children weakly allowance; and he showed some sagacity in promising and giving each widow as all fortune of 181, on marriage—a stroke of policy which, I have been assured, was almently successful, for in due time he married off every one of them."—Swanses Hirakle.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 70 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and on the north she ore course is 3 feet wide.—worth 40t. per fm.; the lode in the same level west is producing a "small quantity of copper ore, having a promising appearance. The lode in the winse, sinking under the 60 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, nearly all copper ors—worth 60t, per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, seat of the engine-shaft, is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, nearly all copper ors—worth 60t, per fm. wall of the lode for the last 6 fm. attring, we think it best to do so. There is no change in any other part of our tutwork operations. The tribute pitch that is working over the 60 fathons level is locking well.

BARRISTOWN.—On the new lode, in the 30 fm. level, west end, there is no change during the last week; we have not been able to do much in it, on account of securing some ground in the back of the level behind it; we are driving north to cut the locte in the 30 fm. level end west, on the east and west lode; it can level more sinking in the loction of the 30 fm. level west, each east and west lode; it can level with east of m. level and east is harder, and the lock at present small, not exceeding 2 in, wide, principally lead; the stope in the back and bottom of this level looks protity well for lead. The east and west lode, so the the 80 fm. level will resulted.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The shaftmen continue to drive the cross—cut south,

ng me least week, a gase the street in the back and bottom of this level looks pretty well for lead, principally lead; the stope in the back and bottom of this level looks pretty well for lead. The east and west look, eath the ed fin. level, is not over 3 inches wide, well mixed with lead, a regular underlay south of I footin a fathom.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The shaftmen continue to drive the cross-cut south, at the 115 fm. level; when they have completed their present stent, they will resume at the life shaft. The 103 fm. level has been actended through the slide, and we are driving north, on the easters side of it; according to the horse in the upper levels, we have 3 fm. mere told rive to reach the lode. Andrew's vines in the long and there is every probability of its improving; it he rise in the back of this love for fm., and there is every probability of its improving; it he rise in the back of this love predict, and the ground is set on tribute at 4s. 6d. in the 15.—the men being under oil-gation to hole to Crow's winse. In the 90 fathom level, has driving by the side of the lode; the country is more fareurable and easier for driving. In the 70 fm. level cast we have of through and the river of the country is more fareurable and easier for driving. In the 70 fm. level cast we have cut through the lode, and find it be composed of fluore-span, mundie, and ore-good saving, work, and very promaising. The cross-cut south, in the 47 fm. level, is in which the country is more fareurable and easier for driving. In the 70 fm. level cast we have cut through the lode, and find it be composed of fluore-span, mundie, and ore provided and an easier of considerable height, which constitute the north and south better quality than during the past two mostles.

HODMIN ONSOLS.—This lead mine is situated at Clarkenwater, about one mile due north from Bodmin, and about the same distance from the Wadebridge Railiway. The position of the mine is an adeast an west valley, combracing the junction of two streams, flowing on each side of

nature.—Anam Murarat, Jun.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the 125 fathem level, both north and south, is about 6 in. wide, producing about 3 evts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The lode in the 112 fathem level south is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work of a coarsa quality. A pitch working in the back of the 112 fm. level north, at 7a. 6d. tribute, has much improved in the past week. In the wines sinking below the 100 fm. level south the lode will produce 3 certs. of silver-lead ore per fm; the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, as new down 2 fms. below that level. No leads has been taken down in the 70 fm. level, so for the 100 fm. level, which has heaved the lode east. We calculate to have about 3 ff. further to drive east to cut the lead lode, indiging from the level above. Our last parcel of silver-lead ore, computed 43 tms, sold to T. Somors, realised 191. per fon.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The engine-shaft will be set to sink again on Friday next. The ends east and west are without alteration. The pitches are much the same as last week, except the one in the back of the 40, which has improved a little since the last report.

EAST PALL EQUILIDARY.

the same as last work, except the one in the back of the 40, which has improved a interestince the last report.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—We have cleared the adit level, on the Rose lock, to the end, and find that there is much more tin in the back of this level than we expected; the men have broken several sacks of rich tin-stuff in the last few days, and there is no doubt, when we get our engine to work, so as to get under this ground, we stail well pay the adventurers; besides, we expect great things from the flat lode; all the ground over the adit, in this lode, is worked away for 50 ims. long—therefore, they must have a great quantity of tin from this lodes.

EAST BIRCH TOR.—The lode in the adit end, and also in the stopes, is now yielding good rocks of tin. I shall forward you some specimens immediately, to show what our lode is producing at only 10 fms. from the surface. I find the lode going down in the bottom of the adit very rich for tin, and I have every reason to believe, from the present appearance of East Birch Tor, that we shall raise large quantities of tin, if laid open with good spirit.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The middle shaft lode is still producing good saving ork. The 28 fm. level east is tinny: we have commenced sinking Harris's shaft, and ope to reach the 38 fathom level in about a month from this time. Our tribute pitches re much as usual.

hope to reach the 28 sathom level in about a month from this time. Our tribute pitches are much as usual.

EAST TRESCOLL (Tin).—We have commenced sinking an experimental shaft to cut the main lode 10 fms. from surface. The lode is found very rich in the adjoining mine, Wheal Treacoll, only a few fathoms from our boundary. A few days since, we discovered a new lode near the surface, from which about 51, worth of rich ore was raised in a few days. Our tin is of the richest quality, and free from any impurities.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The caunter lode, in the deep adit, west of the junction, is 7 or 8 ft. wide, locking promising, and will yield from 15 to 20 cwts. of ore per fathom. The north lode, in the deep adit, west of Morgan's winze, is much the same as when last reported, being 4 ft. wide, and will yield about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The caunter lode, in the 12 fm. level, east of Morgan's winze, is a little improved since last reported, producing some saving work, but I think it very probable the main part, at the caunter lode, is still standing to the sorth of ms; the caunter lode, in the 12 fm. level east from surface, has still a very promising appearance, and will yield from 20 to 25 cwts. of ore per fm. We have six masons at work; and in case the weather may prove favourable, we shall have the axietiree in its place on the wheel-pit by the end of this month; but, during the past week, the state of the weather has been against us.

GARRAS.—The ground in the engine-shaft continues favourable for sinking and has been set to 12 mes, at 185 per fm.—the men paying cost of fail materials, and drawing to surface.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 35 fm. level, east of

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the cross-ent, continues without important alteration. The lode in the 35 fm. level, east of as far as cut into, which is 4ft. 6 in., produces some tin, with gossan, peach, and spar, and occasional stones of capper ore—altogether very kindly. We have also cut the ised in the western cross-cut, but not sufficiently developed to report on. In the cross-cut south from the bottom of the winze we have cut a branch of ore, mixed with gossan and mundic, with very strong capels, impregnated with yellow copper ore, but have not reached the south wait thereof.

reached the south wall thereof.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 120 fm. level south is 4 ft. wide, composed of quarts and lead, saving work, and opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute. The ground in the 120 fashom level cross-cut south is not quite so favourable as we have seen it, being now set at 41.08, per fathom. The 110 fm. level sentist, on the lead course, is without alteration. The flap-jack lode, in the 100 fashom level, cast of the great cross-curse, is 2 feet wide, composed of par, mundic, and stones of copper ore; a very kindly lode, with two well-defined walls. We have set the 132 fm. level, west of the diagonal shaft, on the main copper lode, to fix men, at 6. per fm. There is no alteration in the tribute department to call for a remark from me this weak. A consultation of the setting-list, which I now enclose, will give you the various tributers.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—At Stewart's shaft, the lode in the 62 fethors.

tribute department to call for a remark from me this week. A consultation of the setting-list, which I now enclose, will give you the various tributers.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—At Stewart's shaft, the lode in the 62 fathom end west is 3t. wide, very kindly ground, with good stones of ore through it. At Keith's shaft, the ground in the 62 fm. level end is becoming softer, and more kindly for lead. The lode in the 63 fm. level end, west of Keith's shaft, is 3 feet wide, with a deal of spar and copper ore scattered through it, also some good stones of lead on the south side. The lode in the 50 fm. level end west is looking better again, and the inclosing rock is more kindly for lead than it was. We have engaged a vessel for another cargo of lead ore.

LEWIS.—In the 80 cross-out, south from the sump whim-shaft, we expect to cut the lode in a few days. Cock's lode, in the 70 fm. level, east of copper ore shaft, is 45 fm. wide, and worth 64 per fm., the north lode, in the 70 fm. level, cast of sump whim-shaft, is 45 fm. wide, and worth 65, los. per fm., the south breach, is the 60 fm. level, east of sump whim-shaft, is 41 m. wide, and worth 65, los. per fm., the south breach, is the 60 fm. level, east of sump whim-shaft, is 41 m. wide, and worth 65, los. per fm., the south breach, is the 60 fm. level, east of sump whim-shaft, is 41 m. wide, and worth 65 los. per fm., the south breach, is the 60 fm. level, east of sump whim-shaft, is 5 m. the 60 fm. level, east of sump whim-shaft, is 5 m. the 60 fm. level, east of sump whim-shaft, is 5 m. wide.

shaft, is 5 in, wide, and worth 3t per fm.; the south branch, in the 50 cast of sump whimshaft, in 5 in, wide, opsuing tsibute ground. Check's lode, in the 40 cast of copper ore shaft, is 2 in, wide, opsuing tsibute ground; ditto west, the lode is 6 in; wide, and worth lode, in the 30 cast and west of copper ore shaft, is about 3 in, wide, producing stones of tin. Rajh's branch, in this laved east, is 3 in, wide, and weeth 3t, per fm.; the south branch, in the same level, west of copper ore shaft, is about 3 in, wide, producing tins of tin. Rajh's branch in this laved east, is 3 in, wide, and went at, per fm.; the south branch, in the same level, west of copper ore shaft, is 3 in, wide, producing tin; ditto east, the branch is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12t. per fm. Our tribute ground is looking well.

NORTH WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—Buller's engine-shaft is in course of sinking, and is now down 2\$ fms. below the 30 fm. level; the lode has improved in its appearance in sinking the last e ft., it being large, with more quart; and occasionally stones of copper ore. At 01d Wheal Betay, a rise has been put up from the deep adit, on a lode which proves to be a side lode, standing to the west of the former working; this rise is now communicated with the 2\$ fm. level by the cross-cut, which will give us every facility of discharging the stuff through the old workings. We are now extending levels north and south by two mean in each end, and have a goed lode, worth about 7th, per fm., and which, I calculate, will lay open some good tribute ground. The ground in these ends is good, and is being driven at 45s. and 50s. per fm., respectively. We have commenced rising above the 24 fm. level, on same lode, and it's now up about 6 ft., and should the lode continue to open as it has for the above length, excellent tribute ground. The ground will quickly be laid open; this rise is let at 45s. ene lode, and it's now up about 6 ft., and should the lode continue to open as it has for the above length, excellent tribute ground. The first the ba

SOUTH WALES MINES.—I think we are through the south, or Frongoch, lode, in the cross-cut, 12 fms. below the old workings, it being 12 feet wide, composed principally of gossan, quartz, and compact blue alate, with a little copper, but poor for lead; we shall now extend this level east on the course of the lode, so as to get near or under the old workings.

SOUTH WALES MINES.—Infinit we are intrough the states, with a little copper, but poor for principally of gossao, quarts, and compact blue alsto, with a little copper, but poor for under the old workings.

SOUTH WHEAL JOSIAH.—The appearances are improving in the last 6ff, driving; the lode is about 2ff, wide, producing some good branches of ore, and appears to improve as go forward; and, i think, is likely to issad to something good—heaving three knows erg for forward; and, i think, is likely to issad to something good—heaving three knows erg for forward; and, i think, is likely to issad to something good—heaving three knows erg for forward; and, i think, is likely to issad to something good—heaving three knows erg for forward; and, i think, is likely to issad to something good—heaving three knows erg for forward; and, it is a something good—heaving three knows erg for forward; and, it is a something good—heaving three knows are decreased to the sett we have discovered three fields we expect some the government of the sett we have discovered three fields we have considered the sett of the sett we have discovered three fields and the sett of the sett we have decreased three fields and the set of the sett we have decreased three fields and the set of the sett we have decreased to the sett of the sett we have decreased to the sett of the set of the sett of the sett of the sett of the set of the se

20 in. wide, and worth 21, per fathom.

WELLINGTON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 4 ft. under the 42 fathom level, and was set to sink, on Saturday last, at 144, per fm. The lode in the 42 fm. level, east of said shaft, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and on the south part there is a branch of copper ore 6 in. wide, worth 10, per fm. The lode in the 33 fm. level, and we natof Parcolly shaft, is 16 in. wide, containing a branch of copper ore 6 in. wide, worth 10, per fm. The lode in the 33 fm. level, and of Parcolly shaft, is 16 in. wide, containing a branch of copper or on the monitoned in xwy last report, since which we have set a winze to sink 10 fms. cast the present ond, at 4s. in 11, to four men; this looks well for the 33 fm. level, on Saturday last was set a shaft to sink from surface to six men, at 18s. per fm. for 18 fms., this shaft is fixed for opening and ventilating on the new discovery in the western addit level, on discovery, was set, on Saturday last, to four man, at 18s. per fm.; the lode in this wind and discovery, was set, on Saturday last, to four man, at 30s. per fm.; the lode in this wind the shaft is communicated with the addit level, on the standard of the conveniently until the shaft is communicated with the addit level. There is no change to apsale of in any other part of these mines. We sampled, on the 8th last, 361 barrows of this lims. WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In the 85 fathom level, west of Williams's cross-

coppes ore, worth from \$0.0. to 301, per fm.; this is as much as can be done conveniently until the shaft is communicated with the adit level. There is no change to speak of in any other part of these mines. We sampled, on the 8th inst., 351 barrows of thustuff.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In the 85 fathom level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lodg, the lodg is upproductive—drove last month 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. The 70 fm. level, west of ditto cross-course, on the same lode, is worth 61 per fm.—drovel last month 1 fm. 3 ft. The rise in the 47 fm. level, on Williams's cross-course, on the same lode, is unproductive—drove last month 1 fm. 5 ft. The winze in the deep adit, on ditto cross-course, sunk last month 2 fms. 4 fm. The 3 fm. The winze in the deep adit, on ditto cross-course, sunk last month 5 fm. 3 fm. The shallow adit stopes, west of Tragoning's shaft, on Telegraph of the shallow adit stopes, west of Tragoning's shaft, on Telegraph of the shallow adit stopes, west of Tragoning's shaft, on Telegraph of the shallow adit stopes, west of Tragoning's shaft, on Telegraph of the shallow adit stopes, west of Tragoning's shaft, on Telegraph of the shallow adit stopes, west of Tragoning's shaft, on the same lode, is producing stones of tin—dreve last month 1 fm. 1 fm. The 12 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, or wheat Jewel lode, is worth 6.0 per fm.—annk last month 1 fm. 2 fm. fm. The 5 dropes west of Pryor's winse, in the back of the 13 fm. level, east of Tragoning's shaft, on the same lode, great of ditto winse, are worth 320, per fm.—the stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of Tragoning's shaft, on the same lode, west of ditto winse, are worth 34 per fm.—These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—The orgins—shaft from the surface to the adit level west of completed this week; we have met with a good branch of did in this shaft in the north side, and expect this branch will much. Improve the lode under adit we have discovered four tin lodes in this set, which are likely to

course of a fortnight.

WHEAL MAY.—The ground in our adit level is much easier for driving; there is much water issuing from the end, which indicates we are fast approaching the lode. We have sunk our air-chaft 4 fms. but have been much impeded by the surface water; it is, however, now quite dry, and we are sinking rapidly. The pile of ere we raised from the engine-shaft is now ready for market.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—March 28.—We have discovered a large bunch of very prime silver ore this morning in the end, on the course of the lode from whence I sant you the box of copper ore. I shall immediately put a door and a lock on it, at the mount of the level, and let it remain until I hear from you.

mount or the level, and let it remain until I hear from you.

— April 9.—Our alleve lode is still looking very well, both in the back and hottom of the level. We have taken out about 5 evis. of very prime aliver ore, and are now about to cut through the copper lode, when we shall commence stoping the back for silver, and also driving the end. The cross-cut is still very wel. I have carefully assayed a half-pound of our eliver ore, and find the produce to s. 16 dwa. 6 gra, ofpure silver; this is the richest ore ever raised in this neighbourhood, which I have forwarded to you will some of the ore.

me of the ore.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—Hitchina's engine-ahaft is down below the 26 father about 9 ft.—in sinking which the lode has improved in appearance; it bem

9 ft. big, composed of pesch, spar, and great quantities of mandle, and occasionally tones of ore; the 26 fm. level is in course of driving vest from Hitchina's engine-shaft; he lode has a kindly appearance, being composed principally of mundle, interspersed with copper ore; the lode in the 26 fm. level, west from the sump winze, on the south scle, is about 18 in. wide, preducing some good work; in the 26 fm. level, ceast from the samp winze, the lode is from 18 to 20 fm. level, west from the sump winze, the lode is from 18 to 20 fm. level est towards the crea-course; the severy chance of success as we extend this level est towards the crea-course; the stopes in the back of the 26 fm. level, west from the winze, are looking well, yielding from 3 to 4 tons per fathom. The south magine-shaft is at present about 24 fm. below the 16 fm. level; in sinking the last 6 ft., a branch has been intersected, containing stones of ore; and, from its present maderile, it will intersect the lode at about 16 fms. below the 16 fm. level; in the back of the 16 fm. level, in the south lode, is looking just as usual, yield-some good returns. The crushing machine is now completed, and we intend to begin exualning to-morrow; and we calculate of having about 25 tons, which will be ready to sample in the course of 10 days. The sumpmen have been engaged in fixing a new lift in the south engine-shaft for the last two days; and it will be completed next Wednesday.

WHEAL SARAH.—April6.—We have changed the work in the shaft.—that is, the working barrols—and the engine has forked the water, and is working well; have eased her load much, and have put two pare of men to work on the gosand, one in the 9 fm. level, and one in the 26. There is a portion of the crusher on the turne, which will ensure the fart-ord for Mayhow's shaft to assist our steam-power; the men are not consulted the mensions, and give orders in time. I am glad to state, we have no reason at present to see the flat-ord for Mayhow's abart to assist our steam-power; the men are

will commence the work about the mill-house on Monday, and proceed without delay will commence the work about the mill-house on Monday, and proceed without delay will commence the work about the mill-house, and no time will be leat in completing it. I am glack to state, that we have awing work in the 90 end south, as also in the 30, with good stones of lead in each. Our engine is still working well, and keeping the water in fork.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—At Phillips's shaft, in the 82 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4t. per fathom. Trelawny shaft has not been sunk since last report, in consequence of the working barrier being broken by blasting; we have, however, now got a new one, and expect to resume sinking to-day. In the 82, north of ditto, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9t, per fathom. In the 72 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9t, per fathom. In the 73 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9t, per fathom. The stone is 1 ft. wide, worth 8t, per fathom. At the north mine, we are still rising from the 35, north of Trehane, to communicate with the 30, south of Smith's. In the 40, north of Smith's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 7t. per fathom. The stopes are without alteration.

WHEAL VENTON.—I am happy to state to you that the lode looks very fine; it is now 4 ft. wide, in very easy ground, and bide fait to be a very productive one. I will not conceal from you that I more than ordinarily hope of success here. I yesterday brough thome several stones of gossan from Venton, and had three samples of them assayed by Mr. Harrey, and found that each produced a little silver. This look

WHEAL VENTUR.—It am nappy to state to you that the lost rought one is well not conceal from you that I more than ordinarily hope of success here. I yester day brought home several shores of goesan from Youthon, and had three samples of them assayed by Mr. Harrey, and found that each produced a little silver. This books woll.

WHEAL VINCENT.—Since the deputation visited the mine, we have again forked the water in the castern engine-shaft in the marsh, and resumed driving both east and west on the lode. I am most happy to state that the mine, we have again forked the water has been in fork is, beyond a dout, of great importance. The lode in the western end, last evening, was altogether about 7 ft. wide, producing large and rich stones of tin—in fact, we need not desire a better lode; but, notwithstanding this, the lode in the eastern end does far exceed it in quality; here it is more than 2 ft. wide, an antick, of the lode, it is, without exception, of the most encouraging nature—being of a clisty brown semi-problic composition. The lode carries a small flockan on the foot and hanging wall; that on the latter is more of a micaseous nature than on the foot and hanging wall; that on the latter is more of a micaseous nature than on the foot and hanging wall; that on the latter is more of a micaseous nature than on the foot and hanging wall declines nearly at a right angle. Judging from this important foature, my thoury leads me to believe that the prospects here are of more than a common nature, and that the lode will continue of its regular size and quality, both cust and west, the continue of the control of a more day and the control of the same lode west; one about 30 ft. almont for a control that cold, west from the cross-cut, will drain the water to that level throughout the lode, west from the cross-cut, will drain the water to that level throughout the lode, west from the cross-cut, will drain the water to that level throughout the lode, west from the cross-cut, will drain the water to that level throughout t

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINES.—The following is the mine report for December:—
Copyen Mines—Gireo.—I have been rather pleased with this mine. In the 12 fm. level the lode has a beautiful appearance, and producing a fair quantity of ore. The 20 fm. level the lode has a beautiful appearance, and producing a fair quantity of ore. The 20 fm. level the lode has beautiful appearance, and producing a fair quantity of ore. The 20 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, but rather in a disordered state; here we may shortly expect an improvement. The stopes are looking gunch the same as they were last month.

Saw Parbo.—The improvement spoken of here last month still continues. In the 12 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and producing 4 tons of ore per fathom; in the 12 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and producing 4 tons of ore per fathom; in the 12 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 1½ ton of good ore per fm. We have not yet commenced driving the cross-cut spoken of last month for the want of men, but we expect to begin again shortly. This mine bids fair to do well.

La Cosyania.—I feel a great interest in this mine, particularly as it is in a new mineral, and from the appearance of the two lodes on which our operations have hitherto been confined, I have great hopes of success. At present we are sinking two shafts with two winzes, and in each our prospects are good.

Produce at Checo for December, 40 tens; divite San Pedro, 18; ditto La Compania, 14= 72 tons. The Sion, with 468 tons of copper ore, arrived at Swanseo on the 5til inst.

Silver Mines.—Alt Fir Hallada.—I am pleased with the appearance of the lode in the several levels here, although at present nor ich, still if find the bottom level is producing some very good ore. As to the quantity and quality of last month's returns, I leave that with you.

San Jose Dec Carren.—Here I am rather puzzled to make out what this great deposit is. The lode is very large, and, throughout the whole, rich bunches of aliver ore are being found; for

thad a good bunch of silver; however, in taking down the lode yesterday, we found some beautiful veins. All we have to do here is to open the ground by sinking and driving. Colosabo.—We are looking much the same here as we have been for some time past, and as when lost reported.

Talesarro.—In this mine the lode is large, but at present poor; we have in the past month intersected a parallel lode, which is small, and we are again sinking on the old vein. Produce at the Hal Fin Hallada Mine, for November and December, about 66 tons, estimated at about 160 to re take.

Produce at the Hal Fin Hallada Mine, for November and December, about 66 tons, estimated at about 1603, per ton.

Gold Mirss.— Estranza Minz.—We have in the present month aunk about 9 varas through a lode from 4 to 5 ft. wide; I naver saw a prettier lode shan this, and it still produces a little gold; on the sulver vein the lode is allo size, and of a very kindly appearance.

Sawto Downson.—Our operations here are confined to the driving of one level, in which the lode is 9 in. wide, preducing a small portion of gold.

DESCUESTOR.—This mine is almost shut up for want of men; this I consider to be a flos set; and ought to be worked with spirit; I think, if so worked, it would be a lasting and profitable mine. In conclusion, I would beg to remark that, although the mines at present are not rich, yet I think, before a month expires, we shall, in some of them, have a decided improvement.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas: The directors and shareholders may feel assured, that my anxisty to get the mine of ozo Ancho into a thorough course of working is very great, and that we are not leaving

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—Extract, dated Morro Velho, Jan. 8:—
Froduce for December, 23,631 oits., from 0434 tons of ores, yielding 4:35 oits, per ton;
18*42 oits, from Fiasces-23,619*49 oits. This produce has, I caknowiedge, exceeded my
expectations, and will, I have no doubt, preve satisfactory to the board. Stamps working during the month, average 9*25 heads. The supply of stone from the mine, though
(owing to the holidays, and the consequent absence of our Brazilian borers) not so abundant as during the two precading months, has, nevertheless, been ample for the requirements of the stamps, enabling us, before the commencement of the holidays, to reject
about 174 tons of the inferior orc. Cost in December, 46,849 498, exclange, 274.—
52714. 3s. 7d.—Produce, 23,649*42 cits.; Issa duity 5 per cent., 1182*42—not oits., 22,467,
at 7s. 8jd., 8544. Is.—leaving, 3544. 17s. 5d. As the two months' duty on our gold just
remitted to England was to be charged in December, amounting, as you will see, to
rs. 3281, besides other heavy items, I was quite prepared for a beavy monthly cost; notwithstanding all these disadvantages, I frust the respectable profit of 33524. 17s. 5d. as the
result of the month's workings, will prove satisfactory to the board.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador-house. Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, 10th inst.—Richard Hodgeon, Esq., in the chair, After the usual preliminaries, the report of the directors, together with a statement of the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1849, and also a report from Capt. Floyd, of the present state and prospects of the underground workings, were read.

Directors' Report.

Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, 10th inst.—RICHARD HoDosoN, isse, in the chair, After the usual preliminaries, the report of the directors, together with a statement of the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1849, and also a report from Capt. Floyd, of the present state and prospects of the underground workings, were read.

In presenting to the shareholders at this meeting the accounts of the Tincrot Mine, the directors consider themselves fairly entitled to congratuate their fellow-shareholders on the prospectos onsider themselves fairly entitled to congratuate their fellow-shareholders on the prospectors state of the undertaking. At the general meeting held in April last, a tabular statement will be submitted to you, which shows a large amount of augmentation in the resources of available over ground. The present sheets show the amount of overground. The present sheets show the amount of overground. The present sheets show the amount of overground. The present sheets show the amount of overground the state of the share of the state of the

will mose your wishes in this respect, and further, that they will be able to continue the same with regularity.

The following report, from Capt. P. Floyd, was also read to the meeting:—

April 3.— It is with much pleasure I aliande to the gratifying fact that the expectations held out have, been fully realised; as will be seen on reference to the statement of ore are ground laid open (which I forward herewith), courses of copper ore have been met with, equal in value per ton of the former as broken underground being tenfold that of the latter. It is now only remains for us to lay open the ground on these discoveries, in convenient sections for taking down the ores before us, to enable us to bring to market such supplies as will produce regular monthly returns, exceeding what I before led you to expect; our samplings hencefeward will increase, a notification which cannot, I am sure, fall to the course you, as it has our ablest miners who know this district, that the course you have allowed us to follow out as been the proper one to turn to the best account the limmense resources of this truly valuable mine. I will now proceed to give you a detailed statement of the several levels and general workings, commencing with East Pool lode:—Palmer's shaft is completed to the 100 fm. level, where the olds is 3ft, wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 80 fm. level, where the lode is 3ft, wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 80 fm. level west is 3ft, wide, worth 3ft, per fathom for copper. The 36 and 2ft m. levels, diving west of Stainaby's shaft, are unproductive—the latter has nearly reached the boundary. On North Tincroti lode, the engine-shaft is sunk about 9 fms. under the 100 fm. level, lode 7ft. wide, worth 3ft. per fathom for copper, The 36 and 2ft m. levels, diving west of Stainaby's shaft, are unproductive—the latter has nearly reached the boundary. On North Tincroti lode, the engine-shaft is sunk about 9 fms. under the 100 fm. level west in 3ft. wide, worth 3ft. per fm. for copper; the l

a stone unturned to get to the next level as quickly as possible. I am most anxious to get off our first shipment, and shall soon, I fully expect, advise you of having commenced loading for Seville. We estimate that we have in atore, and undressed, between 90 and 100 tons. I annex the account of what has been added to the ore weighed in since my last. The tribute pitches, six in number, are re-set as before, with an addition of \$\phi\$ real per arrobe on one pitch only. The cutwork bargains are also re-set as before; and the ground in the several shafts now sinking is favourable. Dressed ore weighed into store this week, 895 arrobas.—Total, 4497 arrobas.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—Extract, dated Morro Velho, Jan. 8:—

Produce for December, \$2,631 cits., from 5434 tons of ores, yielding 4-35 cits. per ton; 18-42 cits. from Fixes—23,645 dists. This produce has, I acknowledge, exceeded my when the meeting broke up.

WHEAL MARY MINING COMPANY

WHEAL MARY MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL MARY MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine on the 10th inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Balance from last account, 450l. 10s. 10d.; labour cost, January, 385l. 16s. 5d.; ditto February, 445l. 1s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 291l. 7s. 11d.=1572l. 16s. 8d.—By call, 247l. 10s.; ores sold (less dues) 108ll. 5s. 8d.—leaving balance against the mine, 317l. 1s. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable to the purser forthwith, and it was resolved that the next meeting should be held on the 12th June next.—The following report, from Messrs. Paul Rabey and C. Andrawartha, was read:—

April 10.—The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 90 fm. level; the ground is more favourable for sinking than it has hitherto been. In the 90 cast the lode is 18 in. wids, composed of spar, killsa, and apots of ore, and looking kindly; in the same level west we have not taken down the lode since our last report. In the 80 cast the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and capel, and letting go much water. In the 70 cast the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and stones of ore, and looking very kindip—we have about 10 fms. further to drive before we get under the ran of ore discovered in this 50. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, cast of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 24 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 west the lode is port, but letting go much water. On Parent lode, in the 59 cast, the lode is 30 in. wide, and has been very poor within the last 6 ft. driving—it will now produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, with every prospect of a further improvement; in this level west the lode is amall and poor. In the 90 west the lode is about 18 in. wide, and poor. We have 34 pitches working, on an average tribute of 5s. 6d. in 18. We sold on the 14th March, 128 tons 12 cuts. of copper ore, which realised 630l. 0s. 10d., areraging 4l. 18s. 6d. per ton, and to-morrow we shall sell about 130 tops, which we circulate to fetch 520l.

DYFNGWM MINING COMPANY.

DYFNGWM MINING COMPANY.

A bi-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, Old Jewry, on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

J. Whitmork, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Secretary proceeded to read the report of the mining agent, and the accounts for the past two months, which are subjoined:—

April 6.—The shaftmen have been engaged part of this week in drawing the water out of the shaft below the 22 fm. level; but they are now working in the cross-cut in the 23 fm. level; the ground remains much the same, very congenial for lead. In the 22 fathom level cast end, the branch that recently formed a junction with the lode still shortly have an improvement in this level. Davies's stope is producing somegood ore, but as the men have been working on it but for a short time, I cannot enter into detail upon it. Tudor's stope is, to all appearance, much the same as when last reported on; we have drawn some good work for lead from this stope in the past week; in the rise against the sink steel ore in this part, the lode rem ins good, producing about 1 bot to the fathom, or probably a little more; in the winzs in the bottom of the add they to the last of the lode, and now I have set them to take it down. Jones's stope is tree past which is the lotter of the add they cannot be stoped to the cast of the lode, and now I have set them to take it down. Jones's stope is turning out fully as well as I expected. The men are working well, and breaking some excellent ore; we inton getting down the ore from these stopes to the dressing-door in the ensuing week. In the dressing department we are not getting on as well as I would wish; it is in consequence of the late floods that our progress has been so much retarded; but there is no fear of getting 20 tons ready for sale by the end of this month as the ore dressed is of first-rate quality. I should think that we should not have less than 121, per ton for it. The stamps are working well with six heads; and the large who

RHOSWIDDOL AND RACHEIDDON MINING COMPANY

coming mostly, have now numerate, at the "loops deferred." to cited with, but the composition of the property of the man, become in the composition of the property of the composition of the property of the composition of t

CWM ERFIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of Mes and Son, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on Friday, the 5th inst.

and Son, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on Friday, the 5th inst.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq., in the chair.

The MANAGER (Mr. John Taylor, jun) represented (as per subjoined report) that the pro-perts of the mine were highly satisfactory, and, to bring the same into a more productive and profitable position, that further capital was necessary. It was resolved, that the committee be authorised to make calls, not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of 22. per share, such calls to be paid by instalments of 10s. per share, at intervals not less than two months, and that the first instalment be made payable on or before the 20th of May next.

The following report was then read to the meeting:—

April 5.—In accordance with the wish of your committee. I have summoned the pre-

instalments of 10s, per share, at intervals not less than two months, and that the first instalment be made payable on or before the 20th of May next.

The following report was then read to the meeting:—

April 5.—In accordance with the wisk of your committee, I have summoned the present general meeting of siarcholders in this concern, to lay before you a raport upon the present state of the mine, to explain the course of proceeding which must be adopted, and be inform you of the necessity of providing funds to place the mine upon a safe and proper fooding. To describe the mine, I may any there are two shafts—the wastern one, called the whin-shaft. Both are sunk upon the lode, except for a few tathous from the surface; they are small, crooked, and laconvenient. The engine-shaft is sunk 18 fus. deep below the adit level, where it reaches what is called the 20 m lovel. The whim-shaft has reached the same alpht. The 30 fm. level has been extended a few fath ms to the west of the engine-shaft, but the lode in that direction is poor: eastward it is driven 26 fms. through a run of ore ground which is said to have yielded 1 ton per fm.: a length of dead ground, of about 30 fms., was then passed through; and recently another run of good ore ground has been opened for 23 fms. in length at the depth of this same 20 fm. level, from a winze sank below the 10 fathors level, at the eastern externity of the mine. The forebreast of the 20 fathom level, not working least, it is a large promising lode, yielding from 1 to 5 cwts. to 1 ton of rich ore par fm., and there is reason to hope that a reasonable extent of ground msy be found in advance of the present workings. The western run of ore ground is nearly worked out from the 30 fm. level upwards; the eastern one, however, remains in reserve, and may soon be aloped away to advantages. The wriface arrangements are very badly contrived there are no facilities for working the mine comminding the individual possible, to the optin working the mine comminding the proper for the contr

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of adventurers was held yesterday, at the offices, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street.

P. STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, the CHARMAN read the report of the committee

After the usual preliminaries, the CHARIMAN read the report of the committee of management:—

In presenting to the shareholders at this the annual meeting the usual yearly accounts of the Drake Walls Mines, the committee consider they may fairly congratulate their fellow-shareholders on a very general improvement throughout the mine; for, although they have not yet arrived at that desirable point of a dividend-paying mine, they have made a considerable advance during the last year towards this point. A section of the underground workings, with a reference thereto for explanation, will be laid before you, by which it will be seen that a large amount of ore ground is being laid open, which will, in the course of a short time, enable the agent to put on a very considerable number of hands on productive work, when the mine is thoroughly and effectually laid open. This has been in a great measure the leading point of the exertions of your committee during the past year. The section will show that a large extent of ore ground will very shortly be added to that already made available. These large works have necessarily been expensive. You may reasonably expect corresponding advantages by increased returns during the carrent year. The ground spent in shafts and rises, during the past year, is 78 fms. 3 ft. 71, at a cost of 8234, 12s. 36t.; indiving levels, 204 fms. 0 ft. 1in., at a cost of 10951 i4s.; ground stoped, 1319 fms. 3 ft. 11 in., at a cost of 3437t. 5s. 2d. The setting report shows 379 persons were engaged in the various operations at the mines. The report of Capt. Webb, the managing agent, is written with great care and attention, and will give you fail particulars on the present prospects and appearances of the mines. The committee feel, however, that it is necessary they should caplain to you that, previous to the last year, owing to the then very unsatisfactory state of the time of the mines. The committee feel, however, that it is necessary they should caplain to you that, previous to the last year, owin

nee last account £334 12 11 Ca.—By ores sold £3945 15 5
months, to Dec. 3l 11,245 5 3 Eighth call 1289 0 0
57 17 3 Balance against adventurers 1413 9 7 £11,639 5 0 £11,639 5 0

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered in the minute and transfer books; a resolution was passed, as a recommendation to the committee, to make a call of 10s per share, to pay off the above balance against the mine, incurred by the erection of costly machinery, and laying open the mine; and, thanks having been voted to the chairman and Mr. P. N. Johnson, the manager, the meeting separated.

WHEAL SETON MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers held at the mine on the 8th inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Copper ores sold (less dues, 253L 1s. 10d.), 3543L 6a. 7d.; ditto western ground, 286L 8a. = 3829L 14a. 7d.—By labour cost, Jan., 1160L, 3a. 2d.; ditto Feb., 1214L 1s. 5d.; merchante bills, 529L 16s. 11d.; leaving profit on the two months, 925L 13a. 1d., to which add balance last account, 502L 19a. 5d.—1428L 12a. 6d.; from which deduct dividend, 5d. per share, 990L, leaves balance to next account, 438L 12a. 6d. The next meeting was fixed for the 10th June next, and the following report, from Capts. Paul Rabey, Stephen Lean, and J. T. Phillips, was read:—

Stephen Lean, and J. T. Phillips, was read:

April 8.—At the 110 cross-cut north we have out a large stream of water, which has drained the 100 fm. level, and are expecting daily to intersect Kneebone's branch and the north caunter lode, which must be nearly together in this lovel. The north caunter, in the 100 fm. level, bas, since our last report, yielded on an average about 4 tons of ore per fm.; bat, within the last two days, we have discovered another portion of the low lode, and will preduce 3 tons of ore per fm. to 12 ft. through a fine course of ore, and have not yet reactied the north wall. In the 90 fm. level west the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will preduce 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the wines sinking below this level is 6 ft. wide, and will preduce 5 tons of ore per fm. We expect to communicate this to the 100 fm. level where the lode is made in the wines of the low of the level; we have the lode of the low of the low

south caunter, in the 90 fm. level west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, with stones of ore. In the 80 fm. level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic and spar; this level is suspended for the present, and the men are put to sink a winne in the bottom of the level, where the lode will yield 2 tone of ore per fm.; this winne is about 15 fms. before the end of the 90. The lode in the winne sinking below the 70 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, and of a very kindig appearance. At Kneeboure branch, in the 100 fm. level west, the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; we have no north wall. In the 90 fm. level west, the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 44 fm. level east, on the end lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, with occasional atones of ore. In driving the 64 cross-cut, such from Cocka's engine-shaft, we have intersected the last-mentioned lode, which is is in. wide, composed of spar and mundic. The ground in the north cross-cut, in the same level, is harder for driving. The ground in the 54 cross-cut north is also harder for driving. Our tribute pitches continue to turn out well, and we shall have no difficulty in maintaining our present returns; and, from the continued improvements in our levels, and more particularly that in the 100, on the north caunier, and in the western part of the sett, we may confidently rely on the increased prosperity of the mine.

LOW'S PATENT COPPER COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, on the 8th inst.—Charites Hunt, Esq. (chairman), in the chair—the following report of the directors was read:—

pany, on the other inst.—CLARLASS RUNT, East, (Chairman), in the chair—the following report of the directors was read:—

The directors, at the last annual meeting, reported that the necessary preliminaries for the establishment of the company, and other general purposes, had been, with a trifling exception, completed; they have now nothing further to report on that subject—no occurrence of importance, or calling for particular remark, having arisen during the past year in the general management of the company. The statement of the accounts up to the Stat of December last, with the auditor's report theream, were then read., From these it will be seen that, after payment of the atipulated price of the patent right to the Stat of December last, with the auditor's report theream, were then read., From these it will be seen that, after payment of the atipulated price of the patent right to the Stat of December to company, and dividend at the rate of about 8 per cent, per annum on the paid-up capital, there remains on hand an unappropriated balance of profit amounting to nearly 3000. These results will, it is hoped, be deemed at least satisfactory, especially when it is considered that, on several occasions during the year, the works were partially or wholly stopped, in consequence, of insufficient supplies of ore. On this important point—an adequate supply of ore—your directors regret that the expectations they expressed at the last yearly meeting have not been realised. This may have arisen in some degree from the high prices paid for ores at the public salos, which have been on the average, of the market is only temporary, and they are sail of opinion finat he principle of purchase which this company proposed to adopt will prove, on the average, of even a very few years, more advantageous to mins generally, as well as yielding more regular profit to the smelter, than the system which has for many years prevaled. They are, therefore, adverse to any deviation from that principle—at least so long as there exists any

The report having been adopted, the retiring directors and auditors were re-

UNION TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

UNION TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Salva-lor House. Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

RICHARD HODGOSO, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the report and accounts were also read, which were deemed highly astisfactory; a discussion arose as to the dividend to be declared—it being proposed on the part of the committee that such should be confined to 10 per cent. per annum on the capital advanced, which it was admitted would leave a zurplus to be carried to accounts, and which might be divided at the next half-yearly meeting, when the accounts were made up. In the end, this course was adopted, and the surplus carried forward.

From the observations made by the Chairman and Mr. Stainsby in the course of the proceedings, we collected that the accounts submitted to the meeting were made up to the close of the past year, and that the capital employed up to that period was only one fourth part of that now engaged; that, moreover, the business of the company had advanced considerably, and that while the directors had to congratulate the proprietors on the result, it was equally satisfactory and pleasing to state that the benefits and advantages arising from the establishment of the company were reciprocated and advantaged by the tin mines, with which the shareholders of the company were associated.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN MINING COMPANY,

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers held at the mine, on the 9th inst, the accounts were examined and passed, showing balance in favour of adventurers of 58L, after charging all the back debt and law cost. It was resolved to get the water in fork to the 25 fm. level, drive a cross-cut north about 16 fms., and cut Yice's lode, where they expect to have a course of ore; put a flat-rod from the engine-shaft to Sismonn's shaft, and prove the lode there, and continue the adit end towards it. It is thought 1000L will be sufficient for the whole of this work, and that it can be completed in nine months. The tin in the adit end, on Simmons's lode, will still about pay for driving, and will make pitches when there is air to work them, which cannot be until a communication is made with Simmons's shaft, There is now a branch of black and grey ore in the lode, about 4 inches wide, and it requires 38 fathoms to drive to reach the shaft. A call of 2L per share was made.

KINGSETT AND BEDFORD MINING COMPANY.

The meeting adjourned to the 15th inst., when a call of 1l. per share will be proposed, payable by two instalments, on the 29th inst., and 29th May, which will leave balance in hand of 64l.

WEST POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

WEST POLGOOFH MINING COMPANY.

The two-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the office, on the 11th instant.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.—The accounts of the past month, amounting to 121l. 15s., were examined, passed, and ordered to be immediately paid.—The following report, from the agent, was read:—Our engine-shaft is now down to the adit level, the poppet heads completed, and the whim ready for work. We have explored several fathoms of the old levels and stopes, the lode in which has all been taken away; the ground presents the appearance of a honeycomb, showing what an abundance of the the ancients must have had. Above the water level we occasionally meet with arehes that were left, which our tributers remove; it is very good work indeed. There is a great quantity of attle that will well pay for returning when our new steam-stamps are set to work. When we get down to the 16 fm. level we shall find an abundance of tin, which will immediately put the mine in a paying state. The present appearance of the mine is very cheering, as it must be evi-rident to any one that a great deposit of ore ground is within a few fathoms of our present depth; if it was not so, the lodes above water level would not have been so extensively worked away. Our tributers have returned a small sample of tin this month from the pile raised, and now being stamped out; it realised 38l. per ton, which, for attle, must be considered very excellent work. The ground has been excavated for the engine and bolier-house, and the masson have commenced laying the foundations. We have an abundance of stone, which we are getting from a quarry on the mine. We are clearing an old whim-shaft about 50 fms. to the west on the course of the lode, which will enable us to iay out a large quantity of tribute ground when we are down to the 18 fm. level.

The tin bill produced was considered as tisfactory, as showing the value of the reduce of the levels.

luced was considered at tisfactory, as showing the value of lodes.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

We have received an abstract of the proposed alterations from the original roject of reconstitution of this company, of which the following are the maproject of reconstitution of this company, terial points:—

1. The deed is to be strictly a Spanish deed, prepared in Spanish,

Legish shareholders, under power of attorner

1. The deed is to be strictly a Spanish deed, prepared in Spanish, and executed in Spain by the English shareholders, under power of attorney.

2. The preference stock is to be superseded for two classes of security by way of mortgage.—First, a mortgage of 20,000L, payable in two years, to form part of the assests of the Asturian Company, and as such to be distributable, prorate, amongst its shareholders, which mortgage is to form the consideration for the purchase of the works and mines; and, secondly, a mortgage for the residue of the permanent stock (50,000L), to be apportioned in debentures to the shareholders of the new company, and paid from a fund, to be raised out of the profits. These securities to be made charges upon the company's property.

3. A sum, not exceeding 50,000L), is to be raised for working capital, of which only 5000L is required for present outlay, and it is stated that 20,000L will suffice for 12 months floating capital.

4. The permanent stock is to be represented by paid-up shares, completing, with the amount of debentures, the amount of 10L for each Asturian share, on which 17L shall have been paid.

5. The holders of the commuted 10L shares are to transfer their interest in the Asturian Company to the representatives of the new company.

In other respects the project remains as before.

WINDING UP OF THE ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

WINDING UP OF THE ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIE.—Certain letters of mine appeared last year in the Times and the Mining Journal, respecting some of the old Spanish American mining companies; but I chiefly referred to the Anglo-Mexican because I had a bottle knowledge of its affairs, and of those directional abovicomings which have resulted in so much of loss to the long-suffering shareholders. I shall not here recapitulate the grounds on which the Anglo-Mexican beard have forfaited all title to the condidence of the bond fide shareholders; those grounds are fully set forth in my two letters that appeared in the Mining Journal of the 11th and of the 25th of August, 1849, and are, in no degree, impagned by the soi-disant corrections of the secretary, which was so obligingly inserted at my request in yoar Journal of the last-mentioned date. My present object, Sir, in addressing you, is to impress upon the Anglo shareholders, through the columns of the Mining Journal of the Anglo shareholders, through the columns of the Mining Journal of the Anglo shareholders, through the columns of the Mining Journal of the Last mentioned the propriety of looking sharply after their few remaining assets; because I mean to convince them that the dividend of 10s, per share paid last Oct. ought to have been a 20s. one at least, if the balance-sheet be correct that was laid by the directors before the last annual meeting, ledd at the office of the company, on Wednesday, the 4th of July, 1849. The following is the official statement of the company's finances in England at that period:—

To PAX.—Nothing.

to 6200.*; and they give no explantions to account for the smallness of this first instalment.

It seems most probable, then, that the loan to the Mexican and South American Company of 6500. has not been called in; and, if this be so, I tell the Anglo directors that the sooner they realise it, and pay another dividend, the better; and I further tell them, on behalf of one of the largest proprietors of shares, that he at least would rather have his quota of the sum in question lodged with his bankers, than loaned, even at 5 per cent., to the flourishing concern referred to.

In fact, the directors must bestir themselves, or they may, perhaps, find the company winding up under a certain Act of Parliament. The patience and forbearance of the Anglo shareholders has been already sufficiently tested at a high pressure by this precious board, which, since the year 1825, has useless expended nearly 1,200,0001, has never paid a farthing of dividend, and is now winding up the affairs of the association, with the prospect of a return of 30s, per share, so that each original adventurer loses 98. 10s, out of every 100. invested, besides a 20 years' loss of interest into the bargain.

Charles-street, St. James's, April 11.

From this, however, must be deducted 140., on account of the 280 forfeited shares,

* From this, however, must be deducted 140%, on account of the 280 forfeited shares, n which there are arrears of call to the amount of 11,150%.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I have to trespass on your valuable space, merely to guard the actual shareholders of this company from the propagation of an error which I learn some persons, pretending to a knowledge of law, are endeavouring to disseminate—viz, that the statutes of the company are not binding on the shareholders. It is as well that it should be generally understood that the board of directors and liquidators are prepared to abide by those statutes for the administration of the affairs of the company, so far as they are applicable to the liquidation.—R. Moone: London, April 12.

BWLCH CONSOLS MINE.

BWLCH CONSOLS MINE.

Sur,—I cannot permit Capt. M. Francis's report on the Bwich Mine, published in your Journal of 23d ult., and Mr. Evan Hopkins's letter, in your last Number, on the subject of stoping the ground in this mine, to pass unnoticed. The former gentleman says—" It is necessary here to observe, that, in pursance of Captains Prince and Middleton's report, we have made several experiments, which have convinced us that it is unsafe to work this ground underhand, leaving several fathoms of the walls of the lode open above, as rocks have in numerous instances slipped down, and we have had several men injured thereby."—" Mr. Evan Hopkins, who went underground to convince himself as to the produce of the vein, and the best method of practically mining it, says that the only way to work the mine for safety, and to obtain all the materials worth working, is by a series of subternanean quarries, such as we have hitherto pursued." These assertions have not only been corroborated by Mr. Hopkins in his letter in question, but that gentleman having commented on the impracticability of stoping the ground underhand, it is made to appear that Captain Middleton and myself recommended a system of working to the directors which their agent, having subsequently tried, has sot found to answer, at least, his purpose. In reply to which charges, I beg to say, that we do not consider stoping underhand to be an ordinary system of mining, nor do we adopt this method when the excavations can be conveniently carried on from the galleries upwards—because, in the former case, all of the stuff broken must be brought to surface, whereas, in the laster case, the non-metallic parts of the lode, and the adjacent rocks, might be left underground, and thus obviate the necessity of using near so much timber as would otherwise be required. The ore, however, in the Bwlch Mine is so dispersed in the rock, that the greater part of the stuff broken is being brought to the surface; cousequently, I suggested to Capt. Francis, amongst other matt

CONTRACT FOR COALS.—The Commissioners of the Admiralty will receive tenders, on the 30th inst., for the delivery, at Valparasio and Callao, or at any intermediate port, of 1000 tons of Welsh coals, fit for the service of her Majesty's steam-vessels. The contract for 1000 tons of coals, for the service of her Majesty's mail steam-packets at Holyhead, announced for the 12th inst., has been postponed; due notice will be given. The contract for 3000 tons of Wall's-End coals, to be delivered at Aden, in the Southern part of Arabia, for the service of the steam-packets of the East India Company, was concluded on the 16th list, after a trong competition.

poned; due notice will be given.

coals, to be delivered at Aden, in the Southern part of Arabia, for the service
of the steam-packets of the East India Company, was concluded on the 10th
inst., after strong competition.

THE UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1851.—We have received a
list of the plans, received by the committee, for the building proposed to be
erected in Hyde Park. The number of designs amounts to 229. Of these, 84
have been contributed by foreigners; 128 by residents in London and its environs; 50 by residents in provincial towns in England; six by residents in
Scotland; three by residents in Ireland, and seven are anonymous.

WORKING RAILWAYS BY CONTRACT.—We understand that an offer has
been made to the Great Northern Railway Company, by a well-known railway
locomotive manufacturer (not a thousand miles from Leeds), to work the line
by contract; and it is further stated to us, that the sureties of the contract
were an eminent contractor (an M.P.), and the chairman of one of the metropolitan railways. The offer was rejected, as we understand, on the ground
that the company could work the line at least 20 per cent. cheaper than any
contractor. Mr. Sturrock, the locomotive superintendent of the Swindon works,
on the Great Western Railway, has been appointed locomotive superintendent
on the Great Northern Railway.—Railway Record.

WOLVERTON LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—The steam-hammer used at Wol-

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on the Great Northern Railway.—Railway Record.

WOLVERTON LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—The steam-hammer used at Wolverton is occasioning a loss of about 1200l, per annum to the London and North-Western Company. The original cost of the hammer, and shed for the use of it, is stated to have been upwards of 2000l. I learn that the expenses for materials and labour, from the 1st of December, 1849, to the 28th February of the present year—that is three months—were upwards of 400l.; while the amount credited on account of the steam-hammer, for the period, was under 110l.—BALLAST ENGINE CLEANER: Ibid.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS-(Continued). The letter of Mr. Joseph Freeman, the agent to the Low Moor Iron Company, on the Application of Iron for Railway Purposes, shall appear in our next Journal.

Ourrent Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday s

MINES.—The amount of business transacted this week has not been above the average; but we find inquiries for shares in most of our leading mi and for some that have been dormant for a considerable time. We learn that the mines generally, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, are in a more animated position than they have been for some years, and that the progressing improvements are of a very exciting and gratifying character.

animated position than they have been for some years, and that the progressing improvements are of a very exciting and gratifying character.

The mines in the Caradon district are looking remarkably healthy. At South Caradon, we learn that a very rich lode has been recently cut. The Phoenix Mines are now likely to remunerate the enterprising company; for, after several years of perseverance and great outlay, they have succeeded in cutting a splendid lode, estimated worth 90, per fathom, and making a profit of upwards 500, per month. Holmbush is reported to have much improved during the past fortnight.

At Wheal Seton meeting, a dividend of 51, per share was declared, carrying to credit of the mine 4381. 12s. 6d. A profit of 9257, 13s. 1d. was realised on the two months' working. The general prospects of the mine continue highly favourable, and, from the recent improvements, the agents consider there will be no difficulty in maintaining present returns.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Tin Smelting Company, a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital was declared on the 9th inst.

The annual general meeting of the Tincroft Mining Company was held on the 10th inst., when the statement of accounts produced showed a balance in favour of the mine of 9181. 9s. 1d. The sales of ores during the year realized 38,0701. 12s. 11d. The directors and agents reports furnish a most astisfactory account of the position of the mine; the present reserve of ore now laid open is estimated at 93,5602; and a detailed estimate of the value of the ores developed in the respective levels is given in another column, to which we refer our readers. At the South Tamar meeting the balance-sheet showed credit of 3131, 19s. 9d. in favour of the mines; and, after providing for March and April costs, the assets in reserve will be 22412. 3s. 1d. The mine is in an improving and profitable position.

At the East Tamar meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine

position.

At the East Tamar meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 4494. 12s. 1d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made; and, from present appearances, there is very little probability of any further calls being required.

At the West Polgooth meeting, according to the report furnished, the surface operations are going on satisfactorily.

At a general meeting of shareholders in Cwm Erfin, the report furnished by the manager, Mr. John Taylor, jun., was considered highly encouraging; and, to bring the mine into a more profitable and productive state by the erection of the necessary appliances, it was deemed advisable to make a call of 2l. per share, to be paid by instalments of 10s. per share, as required, at intervals of not less than two months.

the manager, Mr. John Taylor, jun., was considered highly encouraging; and, to bring the mine into a more profitable and productive state by the erection of the necessary appliances, it was deemed advisuble to make a call of 2L per share, to be paid by instalments of 10s, per share, as required, at intervals of not less than two months.

The several other mines in Cardigan under the same able management, are represented to be in a very gratifying and productive position—amongst which we may notice Lisburne, which will sample, on the 22d inst., 120 tons of silver-lead ores; Goginan, 90 tons; and Gwmyswith, 80 tons—being the produce of one month's raisings for each mine. Nanteos is also stated to be highly promising. Bwich Consols, Court Grange, and Daren Mines, are represented in a most profitable position, as far as the operations are being carried out. Other mines in the same district, under the supervision of Capt. Matthew Francis, are progressing highly satisfactorily—being as yet in a less advanced state.

At the two-monthly meeting of Dyfingwin Mining Company, it was considered, from the general appearance of the mine, no further call would be required. The agent reports the mine to be favourably progressing; and that 20 tons of lead would be ready for sale by the end of the present month.

At the Rhoswiddol and Bacheidden bi-monthy meeting, the statement of accounts showed a balance against the mine of 2784.8s. 4d.—the former balance being 941f. 8s. 11d., which has been reduced by sale of ores and last call. The returns, apparently, are about 20 tons per month. The agent's report furnables no improvement worthy of notice.

The annual meeting of the Bishopston Silver-Lead Mining Association was held on the 9th instant, when a call of 5s. per share was made. The mine has been cleared up to the 10 fm. level, from whence several other levels have been accarded by a silver of the other contraction of the supervision of making a call of 1th per laters, by two instalments, as to gravely workings, but the erectio

In Foreign Mines, the transactions this week have been in United Mexican, Copiapo, St. John del Rey, Imperial and National Brazilian, Cobre, Santiago.

Letters have been received by the St. John del Rey Mining Association, furnishing the returns for December, producing a profit of 38344. 17s. 5d. for the month's workings. The supply of stone continues abundant, notwithstanding obstacles to a larger supply having intervened.

The usual weekly report from the Linares Mines represent the favourable prospects unabated. The estimate of ores raised, dressed and undressed, is given at from 90 to 100 tons, and advice of shipment to Seville for England may be shortly expected.

The Copiapo report for December has been received, and furnishes a very gratifying account from the mines. The produce from the copper mines has been considerably increased, the produce for the month being 72 tons. The San Pedro Copper Mine is much improved, and continues highly productive. The silver mines generally continue without any material alteration, the returns being as remunerative as any previous advices. The produce at Al Fin Hallada for November and December is estimated at 66 tons, worth 100/L per ton. The gold mines are represented as highly encouraging, but the want of men is severely feit. The Zion, with 468 tons of copper ore, arrived at Swanses on the 5th inst.

HULL, Apall 11.—The market remains in a very inactive state, and the business done

HULL, APRIL 11.—The market remains in a very inactive state, and the bu

COFFER TRADE.—At the monthly meeting of the smelting firms, held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., it was decided that no change should take place in the price of copper during the present month; the standard, however, we have too much reason to fear, will be reduced.

EXPORTS OF METALS IN MARCH.—The Board of Trade returns of exports for the month of March show an increase on the total, as compared with the excresponding month of last year, of 556,746L and 908,645L over that of 1848. The following are the mineral and metallic exports for March in each year:—

WENT MORNE THE THE THE THEORY IN A PART COMMENT AND IT.	1849.	1850.	
Coals and culm			
Earthenware	64,988	74,649	
Glass manufacture			
Metals	521.547	608,538	
Hardware and cutlery	139,661	179,861	
Machinery	22.177	34,976	
Salt	16.010	16 195	

PRICES OF M	INING SHARES.
Shares, Company, Paid, Price	BRITISH MINES -continued.
1000 Abergwessin 9 6	BRITISH MINES—confamed. Shares. Company. Paid. Fri 9900 South Tamar
1024 Arindell	1100 South Dolcoath 5 4
1624 Balleswidden 9 14	256 South Molton 7 12
905 Barristown 84 4 5	1024 South Plain Wood 1 300 South Speed 5 366 South Speed 6 50 256 South Treiswny 16 150 256 South Wales Mining Co. 1 12 256 South Wheat Basset 10 27 124 South Wh. France 160 400 256 South Wh. Josiah 2 35 10000 South Wh. Josiah 3 35 10000 Southern&Westrn, Irish 2 250 Spearne Moor 30 44 128 Spearne Gousois 10 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47
6000 Benibury 1	256 South Treisway 284
1280 Birch Tor & Vitifer 102 62 7	2000 South Wales Mining Co. 1 14 256 South Wheat Basset 104 28
5000 Black Craig & Craigton 5 5000 Biachavon 50 10	256 South Wh. Josiah 3 34
5000 Blisland Consols 1 — 1024 Bodmin Consols 3 3	10000 Southern& Western, Irish 24
5000 Bodmin Moor Consols - 1 - 3 60 Bosorn	128 Spearne Consols 10 (
100 Botaliack 182 70	128 Spearne Consols 10
130 Brewer 5 24	999 St. Minver Consols 1
2400 Bryn-Arian 2 3 41	9600 Taunar Consols 3 61
260 Butterdon	1024 Tavy Consols 68 1
1000 Camborne Consols 7 . 3	58 Tokenbury 170 16
256 Caradon Mines 221 10	5000 Tregeare
1000 Carbona	256 Trehane
1000 Carn Brea 15 115 120	2000 Trenance 3
113 Charlestown220 —	96 Tresavenu 10 98
128 Comfort 45 60	120 Trethellan 3 . 21
1000 Carrhew Consols	512 Treville (Lewanick) 2 2 2
1000 Coombe Valley Quarry 5 5	200 United Mines 50 150)
900 Court Grange 9 10 212 Craddock Moor 234 5	128 West Buller 10 425
128 Creeg Braws 120 30	255 West Caradon 20 96 512 West Fowey Consols 40 12
1000 Cwm Erfin 4 34 445	1024 West Par Consols 5 —
7100 Derwent 10 3	Ditto Notes 1 11
1024 Devon Great Consols 1 225 227	200 West Seton 45 · 15
182 Dolcoath 30 20	120 West Trethellan
19000 Durham County Coal - 45 9	3845 West Wheal Jewel 12 24
2500 East Birch Tor 3 3	1024 West Wheal Treasury 7 64
2048 East Crowndale 74. 14	3845 West Wheal Jewel . 12 . 25 . 3 . 1024 West Toigus&Troloweth 12 . 3 . 1024 West Wheal Treasury 7 . 65 . 1024 West Wheal Virgin . 5 . 5 . 1024 Whiddon Mines . 4 . 2 . 2 . 5 . 200 Wicklow Copper . 5 . 13 . 1 . 1
4000 East Gunuis Lake Junc. 4 4	\$200 Wicklow Copper and 3 3 34
1024 Davon Great Consols 1 225 2274 1000 Dinrode 2 5 5 182 Doicoath 30 20 20560 Drake Walls 5 5 3 10000 Durham County Coal 45 9 3000 Dyingwa 10 15 2500 East Birch Tor 3 3 1024 East Buller 2 5 6 6 6 73 14 256 East Gotolphin 10 1 13 4000 East Guntus Lake June 128 East Pool 16 60 5 734 12 258 East Tolgus 1 1 1 1 258 East Tolgus 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5000 Wicklow Copper and 3 34 34 107 Wheal Adams
258 East Tolgus 1g 5g 128 East Tywarnhayle 1 2g	1000 Wheal Agar
128 East Tywarnhayle 1 24 94 East Wheal Crofty125 65 128 East Wheal Rose 50 450 500	128 Wheal And 28 9 10
128 East Tywarnnayte	512 Wheal Anna Maria 7 . 4
248 Exmoor Wh. Eliza 11 10 12	256 Wheal Benny 144 2 1024 Wheal Bray 114 10
1024 Freidd Llwydd Mines 14 34 256 Garras	232 Wheal Calistock 9 10 256 Wheal Carpenter 7
250 Georgia Consols (Tin) 1 1 2500 Georgia Consols (Tin) 1 1 256 Gonunena 44 16 128 Goonvrea 2	2.8 Wheal Courtenay 20 . 23
256 Gonunena 441 16	2.8 Wheal Courtenay 20 . 23 182 Wheal Elizabeth 9 . 50 256 Wheal Fortesche 15 . 12 100 Wheal Friendly 70 666
	200 Wheal Friendly 10 66 388 Wheal Franco 27 10 1000 Wheal Grose 38 5 100 Wheal Henry — 38 6 6000 Wheal Lamrence 38 3 112 Wheal Margaret 79 19 100 Wheal Margaret 79 19
256 Grambier & St. Audyn 80 10 12 250 96 Grant Consols 100 250 512 Gt.Wh.Hough Tor Con. 244 20 6000 Grows Siate Company 5 5 50 1026 Gastavas Mines 3 3 3 26 Hawkmoor 124 70 6000 Heiguston Down Con. 24 22 3 3 4500 Hennock Silver-Load 18s 5 5 5	100 Wheal Henry 35
1026 Gustavus Mines 3	1024 Wheat Lawrence 34 3
6000 Helgnston Down Con 24 24 3 1500 Hennock Silver-Lead 18s 5 54	ors among brush war and and a
4500 Hannock Iron & Tip 91e 91e	360 Wheal Oak 254 5
512 Herodsfoot 16 14 15 1 10000 Hibernian 124 12 1000 Holmbush 22 13	210 Wheal Penhale 14 . 6 210 Wheal Prospect 4 . 7 120 Wheal Reeth 41 . 75 8
2200 Keswick 10 10	198 Wheal Seton 107 240 !
787 Kirkeudbrightshire 84 5 54	120 Wheal Reoth
2018 Lamarth Consols	128 Wheat St. Ann 30 35
256 Lelant Consols 47 25 26 160 Levant — 160	100 Wheal Trescol), 62. 7 , 250 Wind Trelawny 7 ; 88 9; 256 Wh.Trennaine(St.Ervan) 94. 2 ; 1024 Wheal Tryphena. 40. 62; 612 Wheal Tryphena. 40. 62; 612 Wheal Venton 14. 2 ; 1000 Wheal Vincent 5. 8 ; 128 Wheal Vlow (Perranz.) 14. 14 ; 14 14 Wheal Vyyyan. 6 ; 600 Alea Minya Company 14. 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; 2 ; 2
1000 Lewis	1024 Wheal Tremaine(St.Ervan) 94 24
3600 Llynvi Iron 50 50 253 Lostwithial Consols 23 10 6000 Marke Valley 10 ‡ 1	512 Wheal Venton 14 2
6000 Marke Valley 10 1 1 5000 Mendip IIIIls 31 3 1	128 Wheal Vlow (Perrang.)
5000 Mendip IIIIs 34	184 Wheal Vyvyan 60 FOREIGN MINES.
1024 North Book	45000 Asturian Mining Co 15 . 24
140 North Roskear 54. 150 262 North Wh. Leisure 14. 2 512 North Wheal Vor 24	30000 Australian 4 . 5 6 6 6000 Barossa Range 12 . 12 10000 Brazilian Imperial 23 . 6 7
512 North Wheal Vor 23 . 24	10000 Brazilian Imperial 23 61 7
128 Par Consols 55# 650	12000 Cobre Copper Co 40 32 10000 Coplapo Mining Co 14 4 4 20000 General Mining Ass'n . 20 . 13 13
1000 Pendarves & St. Aubyn. 4 4	4000 Gnadalcanal 5 1
1000 Pendarvos & St. Aubyn. 4 4 1248 Pengelly Tin 1 . 1 6201 Pennant & Cratgwen. 2 2 . 3 1000 Penybank and Erglodd 4 5	2000 Ditto Preferential 21. 2 5000 Kinzigthal Mining Ass. 2 11 5051 Mexican Company 591.
1248 Pengelly Tin	20000 Mexican & South Amer. 8 1 14
	5000 National Brazilian 30 4
2500 Rhoswiddol&Bacheiddon10 10 0000 Rhynney Iron 50 13	11000 St. John del Rev 15 134
0000 Ditto New 7 63 2048 Runnaford Coombe Tin 15 24	43174 United Mexican Av. 284 64 74 7 10,000 Worthing (S. A.) 2 24
	DICES OF METALS

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

ENGLISH IRON. a per ton.	Tile 487 10 0
Bar, bolt,□,London £5 12 6-5 15	Old copper e per lb. 81d 9d
Nail rods	Yellow Metal Sheathing 84d
Hoops 7 10 0-7 15	FOREIGN COPPER.
Sheets (singles)	Russian, PS1
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport 4 15-4 17 6	ENGLISH LEAD. 9
Refined metal, Wales* 3 5-3 10	Pigper ton 18 5-18 10
Do. anthracite* 3 15 0	Sheet 19 5-19 15
Pigs in Wales 3 0-3 5	Pipe 20 0 0
Do. do. forge 2 10-2 18	Red lead 19 10 0
Do., No. 1, Clyde net cash 2 3-2 4	White ditto 25 0 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron	Patent shot 21 0 0
for bars, rails, &c., free on 3 15 0	FOREIGN LEAD, À
board at Newport*	Spanish, in bond 17 10-18
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler } 4 10 0	# 17 P TO THE PARTY STORE LONG BY LOVE AND A PARTY OF THE PARTY.
plates, &c., ditto	ENGLISH TIN.
Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow 2 13 0	Block per cut. 3 17 0
Toughened Pigs 3 in Wales 3 10-3 15	Bar 3 18 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works 5 17 6-6	Refined 4 5 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire 3 5 0	FOREIGN TINE
Rails 8 0 0	Banca, H. C 3 17-3 18
Chairs 4 0 0	Ditto, for Export only 3 15 0
FOREIGN IRON. 5	Straits 3 15-3 17
Swedish 11 10-13 0	TIN-PLATES, I
CCND	IC Coke
1 31	IC Charcoal 1 12-1 13
	IX ditto 1 18 0
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY AND	SPELTER, IN
FOREIGN STEEL.	Plates, warehoused per ton 15 5-15 10
Swedish keg	Ditto, to arrive
Ditto fuggot	The state of the s
ENGLISH COPPER. d	BINC. N
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb. 0 0 10	English sheet per ton 21 0 0
Tough cakeper ton 88 10 0	QUICKBILVEROper lb. 4s.
REMARKS Copper firm. The iron ma	rket continues much degressed. Lead sta
tionary. Spelter active strong buyers, bu	at few sellers. In tin, nothing doing. Tin-
plates in moderate demand.	the said principles and discounted they divine an
MONTHLY DEPORT Inov . France dos	cription of this metal is flatter and lower since
last month Bars in Wales have been sold a	is low as 41. 15s., and are still to be had at that
pulse Staffordships iron could be hought bul	ow the published former Scotch pigs have de-

hold before August next, and the present steek in Holland in second-hands, and which have passed the Dutch Compeny's sales, is barely 1800 tons available there before August; adding 300 tons for our stock, and the quantity is only 2600 tons in both markets. The exports from Holland, from 1st Jas. to 30th Nov. of last year, reached very nearly to 5300 tons, of white 900 tons were shipped to England.

Tin plates have declined to 15t. 5s. to 15t. 7s. 6d., or about 1t. per ton, in consequence of sales by speculators, but the German consignees are holding for about last month's questations; and as the home consumption is increasing, and the export demand has somewhat revived, we may expect this article to rally.

Copper and lead are steady, and the latter expected to improve in value.

GLASGOW, APRIL 11.—We have to report a dull market in pig-iron. Buyers of mixed los. at 43s.; sellers, to a limited extent, at 43s. 6d., cash.

LIVERPOOL. APRIL 12.—We have no change to report in this market. The business done since Friday has been very limited, but there has been no change of consequence in the price of any description of iron.

LEAD ORES.

Ticketings at the While Horse Hotel, Holynooll, April 11.

metric.			AUN	ff.	A 7 600	Per	3.0	199 .	FWFCRGMET #.
	(Talargoch)		47		£12	12	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	ditto								
ditto	ditto		18		12	3	6		ditto
Coetia Llys	ditto		36		. 13	10	6		ditto
Hendre	** ** ** ** ** ** **								
ditto	** ** ** ** ** ** **		15	** ***	11	18	0		ditto
							0		
ditto	** ** ** ** ** ** **		15		- 11	18	0		ditto
ditto	** ** ** ** ** ** **		. 10		13	13	0		J. P. Evton.
Talacre			70		13	15			Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level (Halkin Mines)		66		12	1			
Pantymwyn	(Mold Mines)		50		11	13			
Maesysafn			45	** ** **	12	0			
Lloc			50		13	3	0		ditto
									Newton, Keates, & Co.
									Mather & Co.
the Mary acres	To	tal to	ns						

BLACK TIN.

 Mine.
 Tons.
 Price.
 Purchaser.

 Heignston Down Consols
 5
 £32
 0
 0
 ... Catenick Smelting Co.

 ditto
 ... Consols
 6
 16
 0
 0
 ... ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 27, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, April 11.

Mines.	To n	18.		P	rice.	Mines. Tons. Pri	ce.
Carn Brea	100		€4	6	0	Wh. Buller 79 £6 16	0
ditto	88	****	5	6	0	ditto 75 5 (6
ditto	86		7	8	6	ditto 47 11 12	1 6
ditto	18	****	9	7	0	ditto 45 7 10	6
ditto	78	****	4	13	0	Wellington Mines., 78 5 7	0
ditto	77	****	6	9	6	ditto 18 7 t	0
ditto	75	****	4	4	0	ditto 24 2 14	6
ditto	69		6	14	0	ditto 10 1 6	0
ditto	60	****	8	8	0	Wh. Mary 61 4 15	6
ditto	49		3	15	6	ditto 60 3 10	
ditto	44	****	2	12	6	West Wh. Treasury 64 8 9	6
Tywarnhayle	102	****	2	10	0	ditto 48 4 6	6
ditto	87		4	5	6	Wh. Agar 51 2 8	6
ditto	70		0	15	0	ditto 47 7 1	6
ditto	59		4	7	6	West Wh. Seton 5 2	0
ditto	49		3	6	6	ditto 36 4 11	0
ditto	41		2	11	0	Wh. Tremayne 62 8 7	6
ditto	40		3	15	0	ditto 24 3 15	0
ditto	34		9	4	6	Alfred Consols 26 5 3	0
ditto	33		4	16	0	ditto 24 9 3	0
Nancekuke'	45		3	14	6	South Wh. Fortune 35 5 1	6
ditto	19		2	12	0	ditto 6 3 0	6
Par Consols	90	** **	7	1	6	Polberrow 13 11 14	6
ditto	79	** **	6	5	6	Wh. Prosper 10 4 11	0
ditto	70		6	17	6	Godolphin 5 2 10	
ditto	62	****	9	1	0	ditto 4 0 11	0
Levant	67	****	5	3	6	Penberthy Crofts. 6 5 7	6
ditto	64	****	7	6	6	North Godolphin 5 2 5	
ditto	63		2	5	6	East Crinnis 7 5	
ditto	59		Ā	0	6		0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Carn Brea	807	£	4722	9	0	West Wh. Seton	95		£464	14	0
Tywarnhayle ?	570		9044		0	Wh. Tremayne	86		609	b	0
Manicekuke						Will of Compose	50		353	10	0
Par Consols	301		2174	16	6	South Wh. Fortune	41		195	15	6
Levant	246		1220	3	0	Polberrow	13	****	152		6
Wh. Buller	246	****	1821	11	6	Wh. Prosper	10		45	10	0
Wellington Mines.	150		772	4	0	Godolphin	9		14	16	6
Wh. Mary	121		501	5		Penberthy Cratts	6		32	5	o
West Wh. Treasury	112		713	4		North Godolphin	5		11	5	0
Wh. Agar	98	** **	448	11	0	East Crinnis	3		21	15	o
											-

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Lons.	AI	non	nt.
Mines Royal	214	£ 1358	1	0
Vivian and Sons	669	3501	14	0
Freeman and Co	241	1490	18	0
Grenfell and Sons	343	1842	7	6
Crown Copper Company	7	76	4	3
Sims, Willyams, and Co	396	2038	3	0
Williams, Foster, and Co	1403	5762	15	9
Schneider and Co	65	249	7	6
Total tons	2978 ₤	16,319	11	0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheai Josiah, Wheai Maria, Wheai Fanny, and Wheai Anna Maria, 1800—West Caradon 296—Fowey Consols 290—Marke Valley 289—Wheai Friendship 208—Holmbush 126—Bedford United Mines 121—Phoenix Mines 97—Wheai Pink 47—Creeg Braws 9—Wheal Harmony 5.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 2958 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Pacels—United Mines 1225—Par Consols 239—South Caradon 234—Wheal Comfort 201-Treleigh Consols 97—West Wh. Jewel 77—Tresavean 68—West Trethellan 40—Richard Ore 10—Wheal Union 4—Wheal Gewans 1.—Total, 2246.

COPPER ORES

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.	Mines. Tons	Prod.	Price	e.
Cobre	. 96	151 £19	2 6	Knockmahon 45	 71 €	9	0
ditto	. 81	164 12	11 6	ditto 43	 74		6
ditto	. 63	231 18	4 6				
ditto	. 53	234 18	4 6	Cuba 76			
ditto							ě
ditto	37	234 18	14 0				ě
ditto	7	204 16	8 6	ditto 67			
ditto	91	154 12	6 0	ditto 40	 131 10	11	ì
ditto	61	224 17	8 6	ditto 20	 134	12	6
ditto	54	234 18	9 0	Waterloo Slag 45			
ditto				ditto 12			
ditto				Ballymurtagh 52	 47	15	ŏ
ditto				Lackamore 23			
Knockmahon	110	81 6		Gurtnadyne 20			6
ditto	109	81 6		Gloster Slag 3			ŏ
ditto	84	84 6	13 0	Santiago 43	 204 15	12	ŏ
				ditto 38	 204 15	11	ö
ditto					 		•

unio irriri da		OTA	L	PRODUCE.				
Knockmahon	371 3768	14	6	Gurtnadyne Gloster Siag Santiago	20	84	10	0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

English Copper Company	. 190	£ 1270 11 3
Freeman and Co	. 145	
Grenfell and Sons		2133 11 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co		1641 4 9
Vivian and Sons		4971 2 0
Williams, Foster, and Co		5327 8 3
Mines Royal Company	. 50	1375 6 9
Mason and Elkington	. 98	1739 11 6
	The same of the sa	-

At SWANSEA, for sale April 25.—Cobre 94, ditto 91, ditto 72, ditto 86, ditto 54, ditto 52, ditto 50, ditto 11, ditto 100, ditto 88, ditto 71, ditto 72, ditto 83, ditto 48, ditto 52,—Glaggow Slag 75.—Guildford Slag 71.—Spanish 48, ditto 88.—Aberdovey 17, ditto 6.—Gartnadyne 21—Lackamore 21 Burra Burra 3.—Total, 3143 tons.

ACCIDENTS-(Continued).

Penhale Mine.—J. Stephens was killed here by a fall of rock.

Waisuli.—Michael Connor had his leg broken by a fall of rock in a pit at the Birchille.

Duckey.—R. Jaques was killed by an explosion of gas in a coal pit.

Dicas Colliery.—J. and S. David, aged 11 and 15, were blown 100 yards down the haft by an explosion, and killed.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

REFORM OF THE GOVERNMENT MINE IMPRICACES.—We have been inferring thereines at the Home Office, that the report of Mr. Blackwell is re dy, an Phillips is in hand, and when completed they will be presented to both He Hamest, when we shall fully cuter into the subject. We have been unable a copy for our present Journal.

Phillips is in hand, and when conspicted any light in the middle. We have been unable to procure a copy for our present Journal.

MITALE ASSESS.—The announcement of this gold, silver, and copper mine—without call or liabilities—not having appeared in ear Journal, we do not seel called upon to publish any detailed notice of the objectionable reference to Mr. P. Johnson, as having favourably reported on the undermixing. We may, however, observe, that that gentleman denics all knowledge of the adventure, or of the parties concerned.

man denies all knowledge of the advanture, or of the parties concerned.

**F." (Tavistock).—Apply to a broker.

**Wheal Langroud.—We have received communications from W. H. Wilcock, Weymouthstreet, Hoxton, and G. M. Vibert, East India Road, Pepiar, on the subject of the valuable discovery in this mine. The latter says he is a shareholder, and deprecates the slander of a communication in the **Mining Journal, some time since, which he says must have been written by some one who has never seen the mine; he considers more than the statements of the promoters borne out, as ore is now in sight worth 2000. Per ton, besides a valuable copper lode. The former says he has just come to town from the neighbourhood of Callington, and that quite a sensation has been produced among the mining interest from the discovery. Mr. Wilcock has been appointed an agent of a neighbouring mine, wheat Emily, in Wembury, in which also rich silver ores are discovered, and great promise is held out.

B. (Tavistock).—The best description of the Cost-book System, explanatory of its.

discovered, and great promise is held out.

*B." (Tavistock).—The best description of the Cost-book System, explanatory of its principles and practice, was published in the Missing Jour.ual of the 13th October last.

*W." (Lincoln) had better apply to a broker, who, will advise him.

THE TREVILLE SULVES.LEAD MISS.—Siz: Observing in your Journal of the 6th inst. as nequiry from a correspondent as to who were the adventurers in this mine, I. as the purser, beg to say, that if "H.H." will furnish me with his name and address, I shall be most happy to answer his enquiry in full; and, at the same time, give him every opportunity of inspecting the mine, ofther personally or by his agent. W. G. Gardo, Goldsworthy Cottage, Calstock, April 8.

CARADON COPPER MINES.—"A Subscriber" recalls attention to the promise of the pur-ser, some six months subsequent to the cessation of operations in the mine, that after the materials were sold, and the cash received, the affairs of the company should be wound up. We shall be happy to afford space for any particulars which may be for-warded us, for the information of the adventurers.

warded us, for the information of the adventurers.

"T. P." (Hampstead). — A reference to our returns of the sales of copper ore in Cornwall and Swansea, in last week's Journal, will empiree our correspondent that an improvement, and not a slight one, has since the eventful year 1848 been gradually, but surely, taking place in the copper trade. As we have there shown, it is the best return we have had to make during a period of seven years, and the price obtained exceeds the average of the past seventeen years by is, 10d. per ton; while a peculiarly satisfactory feature appears in a comparison with the previous year, in the fact that, with an increase of 135 tons of ore, the produce of fine copper was less; yet there is an increase of 135. 1d. per ton, making a total of 32,934. 1ss, 6d. Notwithstanding a slight reduction in the March sales, as compared with the previous ones in the quarter, the trade appears in a healthy state; and with the usual slight fluctuations attendant on all commercial transactions, we think there is every prospect of a continuance of the present satisfactory state of the trade.

**Water Box Barder For Tue Sourra Water Rallway.—In last week's Journal, it was stated

Thos Bridge for the South Wales Railway.—In last week's Journal, it was stated at Messrs. Finch and Willey, of Windsor, are engaged in the construction of the large a bridge, designed by Mr. Brunel, for the passage of the South Wales Railway, over i Wye at Chepsiow. We are requested to state, that the firm of Finch and Willey is to Windsor, but of Liverpool. The error area from the circumstance of the name their works being "Windsor Foundry."

The communication of "A Disappointed Shareholder" (Truro) would subject us to an

action for libel.

"Y. Z." will percelve the letter of "H. H.," referring to the Treville Mine, has already been replied to.

"O. Q."—The office of the Bodmin Consols Company is 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

Mr. David Mushet's paper on the Patent Laws shall appear in our next; also Mr. Lake, on the Lightning Conductors.

Mr. David Mushet's paper on the Patent Laws shall appear in our next; also Mr. Lake, on the Lightning Conductors.

The imputation east on this Journal in the Cornwall Gazette of this day se'might is an office, of which we took a slight notice only in our last publication, nor is it our purpose to enlarge that notice much on this occasion. The Gazette has not, we hope, lost all idea of the value of character; at least it is important to us that we should carefully preserve our own; and if that journal does not give to us, and to the public, the particulars of that transaction on which we wrote so corruptly, as the Gazette charges us with having done, it will be perfectly clear that it sets its own reputation, and its own honesty, down even at a lower figure than, in its recent like lupen us, it has set down ours. It charges us also with this—that on the greatest commercial question of modern times, we have changed our first opinions. The morality of the Gazette in such cases seems to be this, that, if you have read the first chaptor wrong, you must go on reading in error to the end of the volume. We take the liberty to shape our course, in all public questions, by the spirit of the times; all human institutions are progressive, and he is no friend to his species, or to the insprovement of the age, who would endeavour to perpetuate old laws and customs, which are totally at variance with the requirements of modern civilization. This is the basis of our apparent change of principle, in advocating a more liberal policy in the regulations of trade and commerce; and, if the Gazette this lightly of it, the world, believe us, will think more lightly, if possible, of the Gazette. But these are points which have been unnecessarily imported into the original question between the Journal and our flery opponent. He minimum that we houst an advocation of which we referred, in the town of Falmounth, and instead imputations on the character of this Journal. We have not time to say more at present, but in all fairness he is bou

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,

Mining Journal Office,

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietor

MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Sagette.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1850.

The Minuse Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 36, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

It is with infinite regret that we contemplate the present position of the two largest mining interests in the United Kingdom—the coal and fron trades. We fear that a vast amount of capital invested in these great branches of our national industry is at this moment unproductive of any profit. The causes which have led to this melancholy result are various, but that most apparent is the stimulus which was given to the demand by the mania for railways in 1845 and 1846. The productive power which now exists is gigantic, and, as it appears to us, most unwisely is this power wielded. A sort of war of extermination is being waged: all are trying to raise or make the most, and sell the cheapest. The weakest must, before long, go to the wall, for it is clear that vast quantities of coal are now raised, and much iron is made and sold at less than the cost. long, go to the wall, for it is clear that vast quantities of coal are now raised, and much iron is made and sold at less than the cost. The probable loss of a part of the American market is a matter which will aggravate the difficulties of the iron trade, and the sorry plight of all the rallway companies, great and small, of this country and of France also, does not tend to raise better hopes. The prudent course, under such circumstances, is perfectly manifest, and that is, gradually to diminish the get of coal and make of iron. This is the course which an individual would take, and which the whole trade might readily adopt with one consent, not in accordance with any agreements or regulations, but as a general rule of conduct any agreements or regulations, but as a general rule of conduct from one end of the kingdom to the other. The supply is clealy greater than the demand, prices are ruinously low, and they must fall lower if the quantities are not decreased. A united effort will rapidly bring about an improvement, but a continuance of the pre-sent system of conduct will cause a wide-spread scene of ruin.

As at the present moment every operation tending to enable the gas companies to produce a superior article, and at the same time lowering the cost of production, is of paramount importance, we need no apology for calling attention to two letters from Mr. Phillips, of the Rugby Gas-Works, in our two last Numbers, fully detailing a most interesting process, which he has lately adopted for the purification of the product of the process of the proces a most interesting process, which he has lately adopted for the purification of coal gas, without the extravagant use of lime, as at present obliged to be resorted to, and divesting the vapour of every sensible particle of sulphuretted bydrogen. By the employment of sulphate of iron dissolved in boiling water, absorbed in a quantity of saw-dust, with a small portion of lime, a mixture is obtained, which possesses some singular properties in the purification of coal gas. On being placed in the purifiers, it absorbs to saturation all the sulphuretted hydrogen of the gas, converting sulphate of iron into a sulphuret. On exposure to the atmosphere, it gives off the sulphurous acid, and by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere

is converted into a red oxide; in this state, mixed with water, it is [again fit to purify another portion of gas from sulphur, which can be again expelled by exposure, and so on ad infinitum. A more interesting chemical change than this could scarcely be imagined; it has already paved the way to an immense reduction in the purification of gas, and to a great improvement in its quality, and may yet lead to other equally important modifications in its production.

In another column will be found the proposed alterations in th arrangements already announced for the reconstitution of the As-Turian Mining Company; and as the shareholders have made up their minds to divest themselves of direct control, it would seem as if the best precautious were adopted to avoid any question of litigation arising in this country respecting the affairs of the new company. How far it is prudent to substitute a remote tribunal, whose principle of action is unknown to us, for the jurisdiction of the English courts is beyond discussion; for the proprietors of this company almost unanimously rejected the proposal for the formation of an English joint-stock company, whereby alone direct control could be exercised over the proceedings of their agents in Spain. We were at a loss to comprehend the difficulty in this respect. The company is now exclusively composed of Englishrshareholders; there are other British mining concerns beneficially conducted in Spain under the machinery of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act; and unless it is to be assumed that the Asturian proprietors are less capable of managing their own affairs than others similarly interested, we consider it rather a stretch of confidence to entrust the management of a confessedly valuable property, exclusively to foreigners. their minds to divest themselves of direct control, it would seem

confidence to entrust the management of a confessedly valuable property, exclusively to foreigners.

However, the parties in this case may see something exceptional in it; the continued deceptions which have, from the beginning, been practised on them may make them doubt the clearest evidence of the estimated profits; and, therefore, it can be considered, under such exceptional views, a justifiable reserve to prefer endowing respectable agents (such as, no doubt, have been selected) with an unlimited trust, to any further risk of personal responsibility. We have, consequently, no discretion but to examine the plan submitted, subject of course to modification, as the best which, under the circumstances, can be devised.

With regard to the execution of the deed in Spain, we are informed, this arrangement is proposed to avoid all question as to the jurisdiction of the English courts over contracts executed in England. We see no inconvenience in this expedient, provided the shareholders who may be called on so to give their sanction shall have an opportunity to consider the Spanish form previously to its ultimate ratification by the Spanish authorities.

the Spanish form previously to its ultimate ratification by the Spanish authorities.

The second variation is, we admit, an improvement upon the "preference stock," which certainly was a stumbling-block to the comprehension of several shareholders with whom we have conversed. The first mortgage offers a means of measuring the indemnity to those who decline to proceed further; and the only consideration upon this part of the liquidator's plans is the sufficiency of the amount. We hardly think 20,000. a fair proportion of the value as estimated between the shareholders. It may be more than any third party would give; but that is not in our opinion enough. A considerable advance upon an auction price should be given, where the payment is deferred for two years. The remaining points require no animadversion on our part.

It now remains to be seen whether the opposition which so obtrusively interfered with the board on the occasion of the late meeting, will succeed in the manceurre of obstructing the wishes of the well-disposed shareholders, and of playing the game of a party, whose object is manifestly to drive the property to a premature, and, therefore, depreciating, sale. If such an unhoped-for result should ensue, we most sincerely trust that certain parties, whose influence may have conduced to the triumph of the most unworthy motives, may not escape the punishment due to their misconduct.

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The directors of the above mines invited the shareholders and select party of friends to a sumptuous dinner, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday last, when about 50 gentlemen sat down. The chairman of the company (Honry Gibson, Esq.) presided. After the usual loyal toasts were disposed of, the chairman entered upon the business of the meeting, fully explaining the financial position, present prospects, and probable results of the nines, with some statistical remarks on former operations. He had visited the mines in company with a friend (Mr. Heading) who possessed some practical experience as a mining engineer, and was so pleased with what he saw, that immediately on his return, he increased his interest in the advanture to a large amount. The chairman stated, that he was determined to carry out the objects of the company by the exercise of the strictest economy, and doing all in his power to promote legitimate and honourable mining. After further explaining the nature of the appointment of Capt. Loan to the management, and the instructions furnished him for immediate operations, the chairman called upon Mr. Heading, who fully corroborated the account of the prospects, &c., given by the worthy chairman, and for the information of the shareholders, minutely explained the general character of the lodes, showing its proximity to Wheal Friendship Mine, and considered that upwards of 40 tons of good ore were at the surface, left by the former adventurers. The chairman having proposed the health of the promoters, which was responded to by Mr. John Creft, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied as regarded the result, and felt pleased with the caution experience, affording them an opportunity of secung for themselves, which proceeding he strongly recommended to all who entertained a desire to embark in adventures of the kind. The 'Press' having been proposed and responded to, a few other toasts were drank and acknowledged, when the meeting separated,

THE IRON TRADE-QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

THE IRON TRADE—QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

The results of the proceedings at the preliminary meeting at Birmingham, reported in the Journal of the 30th March, were typical of what has transpired at the general meetings at Wolverhampton and Birmingham, on Wednesday and Thursday last. The conference was marked by decided dathese, and although prices were nominally maintained, it appears, since the preliminary meeting, they have been modified, to meet the peculiar circumstances of individual firms. Too much importance must never be attached to the decisions of these quarterly meetings, further than as superficial indications of the condition of trade; for, although the larger firms, through whose influence the prices are fixed, may generally abide by the terms agreed on, it is a well-known fact that they are constantly being undersold by needy manufacturers, who are foreced to sell, and are too often happy to make sales at greatly reduced prices. Nor are these the only parties who swere from the engagements entered Into-Indicars of large stocks are often, in spite of resolutions at quarterly meetings, glad to make sales at a lower figure, or disguise the transactions under the shape of a discount. It was publicly stated in Wolverhampton that, although present prices are not sufficiently remunerative, the leading firms are prepared, in the way of discount, should circumstances arise to render such proceeding necessary, to make these reductions in price which the extent of sales, or siste of the iron market, may require. This, certainly not satisfactory state of affairs may be attributed to various causes; the great excitoment which prevailed four or five years since has authoided, and that excitoment, the result of railway speculation, which intoxicated the proprietors of iron-works, has led to a fearful collapse. There is little doing. Speculative men who engaged in railways—come of the most inflammal iron-masters of the district—have been seriously injured by embarking in local undertakings, more especially to the Cofor of Lord Hatherton, against the "tommy" system, have be victions have taken place in the Walsall district alone, and coal-saids of featfordshire, prescentions are still going on, that the profit on the goods sold is the main object, the excention carry on his works and pay in cash; and in some system has sold to the closing of iron-works, which accoun played receiving parochial relies. The system is, however, practising it commits a fraud on the fair manufacturer, who her retailer, who deals in the necessaries of the n is that the master the stoppage of the s number of unemTHE MINING INDUSTRY OF FRANCE

What is called the Council-General of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufacture—that is, a number of gentlemen representing, and practically connected with, those three branches of industry—commenced a session on Sunday. The last meeting of this body was, if I recollect rightly, held

connected with, those three branches of industry—commenced a session on Sunday. The last meeting of this body was, if I recollect rightly, held three or four years back; and it was chiefly remarkable for the vigorous onslaught which the agricultural and shipping interests made on the abominable iron monopoly. I do not know whether the attack will be repeated this year, but the monopoly still exists in all its abomination, though, from the severe shock which the revolution gave to trade and railway construction, there has been less demand for iron, and consequently less clamour against the extravagant price which the monopoly causes it to cost. If, however, the farmers, shipowners, and manufacturers be wise, they will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded to insist on a sweeping revision of the tariff on the importation of foreign, and especially of English, iron. The ironmasters just now are too discouraged to make a vigorous opposition; and, besides, it is due to the blessed regimé of "equality and fraternity" under which we have the blessing to live, that a small body of individuals should no longer be allowed the monstrous privilege of fleeting the community at large.

By the way, I am reminded that, some time ago, a worthy gentleman writing in defence of protection, in the Liondon Morning Post, under the signature "A Man in a Garret." had the singular audacity to cite the fron monopoly of France as a proof of the advantages of protection, inasmuch as it gave employment to some thousands of individuals, and added to the national wealth. What an absurd argument! Can the gentleman who made use of it have reflected seriously for a moment? Evidently not; or he would have seen that the thousands taken from the public annually to support this most unrighteous monopoly must necessarily have lessened the public's power of employed in cultivating vineyards, or corn fields, or in making furniture, or clothes; and they would have been so employed in cultivating vineyards, or corn fields, or in making furnitu

| 1847. | 1848. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849. | 1849 Total 4,355,350 3,871,440 * Ten to the English Ton.

On the above, I would just remark that, though the falling off is undoubtedly considerable, it is yet not so great as might have been expected, nor so great, proportionally, as the decline in all other branches of enterprise. The manufacture of calico, for instance, has undergone a much

doubtedly considerable, it is yet not so great as might have been expected, nor so great, proportionally, as the decline in all other branches of enterprise. The manufacture of calico, for instance, has undergone a much greater diminution.

The Minister then told his auditory that the iron-works which employ coal to feed their furnaces, had suffered greatly; but not so much as those which use wood; and he gravely assured them—the kind, good man—that the former might be restored to prosperity by the extension of railways, so as to create a demand, and the latter by an improvement in the management of forests, and especially by planting of new forests (sic), so as to make wood cheaper. Did ever such twaddle before fall from the lips of a Minister? The sapient counsellor further recommended the extensive working of the mines of copper, silver, and lead, which he said "form one of the principal branches of the wealth of France!" Nonsense! Lead, silver, and copper ores are undoubtedly to be found in France; but they are so rare, so widely scattered, so difficult to be extracted, and so expensive to work, that it would be much more profitable to leave them in peace in the body, or on the surface, of the earth. France is not a mineral country, notwithstanding all the asseverations of the French that she is; but that is nothing to the recommendation subsequently made, that France shall get up huge establishments in different parts of the country for the treatment of native ores (I think that is what the Minister meant; but his language is so obscure and contradictory, that it is difficult to understand), and other works on the coast for the treatment of foreign ores. This is perfectly impracticable, Citizen Minister; for the very simple reason, that the expense of conveying the ores to the works, and of working them, and the expense of bringing foreign ores into France, and of working them, would be so much greater than that of other countries—especially England—that the French productions would meet with no sale whate

The extensive machine manufactory of Hancite, at Array, which worth about, or rather cost, 120,000l., was sold by auction the other day for between 12,000l. and 15,000l.

There is at this moment no very great activity in the principal ironworks of this country, but all of them, or nearly all, are, I believe, in operation. The nominal value of all have undergone a serious depreciation, but the proprietors and holders of shares are not over anxious to sell at such prices as would alone be given.

In the working of coal mines there is nothing particular to be recorded. The demand for coal has not declined so much as might have been expected, as the falling off in the demand of the iron-works has been partially made up by the increased demand for private consumption. Thousands of private families in Paris, and other large towns, on railways, within easy reach of coal-pits, who formerly consumed nothing but wood, now use coal, and the number is constantly increasing.

The great uncertainty which still hangs over political affairs is, of course, a complete damper to speculation of all kinds; but if things should estile down quietly (and I think they will if the next election of President of Republic be got over peaceably), we should see quite an outbreak of speculation, especially in mines. You must not, by the way, place implicit faith in the statements of the London newspapers as to the position and prospects of France; they write from strong political feeling, and, therefore, both consciously and unconsciously misrepresent everything. Nevertheless, I need scarcely remark, that as long as there is uncertainty as to the future, it would be imprudent to think of making any investments in this country; and, perhaps, for the same reason, it would be well to restrict existing operations as much as possible.

The adoption of the Lyons and Avignon Railway Bill will be advantageous to several of our iron-works, by causing large orders to be given for rails.—Paris, Thursday.

FRENCH ATMOPHERIC RAILWAY.—A large model of a railway on this principle is now on view in Paris, and has been honoured by a vist from the President of the Republic, who evinest much interest in the invention, and fully tested its efficacy, by mounting the car, and riding on the line. On retiring, the Prince announced his disposition to do all in his power to promote the success of the invention.

cess of the invention.

New Light.—It is proposed by Dr. Gesner, to light the city of New York with gas made of asphaltum from Trinidad, at a cost of 50 cents per 1000 feet.

Repeal of this Bailway Passissons Tax.—Petitions are now being presented by railway companies to Parliament for a repeal of the Act 5th and 5th Victoria, whereby a daty of 5 per cent. was imposed on all sums received or charged for the conveyance of passengers travelling on railways. They set forth that since the passing of the Act railway property has undergone great alterations, that railway revanues have been reduced by competition, and by heavy assessments of another character; and that the remission of the duty would relieve the particular interest from a burden that does not attach to steam-vessels, or any other description of property.

TRON MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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It is now nearly two years since public attention was first directed, through the medium of this Journal, to the remarkable iron mines of Nova

It is now nearly two years since public attention was first directed, through the medium of this Journal, to the remarkable iron mines of Nova Scotia, and from the facts which then came to our knowledge we folt, convinced that the day was not far distant when large supplies of charcoal iron would be farnished from that quarter. We are now glad to have it in our power to report that a good beginning has been made, and we have within these few days seen iron and steel manufactured from the London-derry ores of Nova Scotia, which we are justified, by high authority, in pronouncing to be of first-rate excellence. Since the subject was first brought under our notice, the proprietors of the mineral district have had it carefully surveyed and explored, by several scientific and practical men, and amongst others by Mr. Hayes, the well-known American metallurgist and ironmaster. The reports and surveys of those parties are now before us, and amply bear out the opinion expressed by Mr. Hayes, "that charcoal ison, of a most superior description, can be made and shipped at this locality cheaper by far than in any other part of the world."

From the sources of information within our reach, we are enabled to state that the geographical position of these mines is most favourable for mining, for manufacture, and for transport. They are situated on the southern slope of the Cobequid Hills, which run parallel with the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and the veins and deposits of iron extend for many miles in the same course. These hills are intersected at right angles by numerous streams which fall into the bay; and, as the deposits crop out at an elevation of several hundred feet above the ravines, the mines may be worked and drained by adits and levels, without any expense of machinery. The ores of this district have been pronounced by the most competent authorities to be unequalled for purity and richness of yield; and it has been ascertained by experiments on the large scale that they are exceedingly easy of reduction, and furni

which occurs in great abundance in almost every part of the mineral range, whilst it affords an excellent flux, is in itself an ore of iron, and yields from 10 to 20 per cent. of a very pure kind.

Extensive beds of red and yellow ochres of excellent quality are also found in many places along the line. In point of quantity these ores are said to be quite inexhaustible; and in immediate association with them are boundless forests of wood and timber, with lime, freestone, fireday, and abundant water-power. Within two or three miles, coal of excellent quality has been discovered, and two veins, of 7 and 9 ft. wide, are now being worked. Labour can be had on very reasonable terms; and all the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap.

We understand that it is the intention of the proprietors of this territory to form an association for the purpose of working these valuable mines, and manufacturing iron upon the spot. A part of the produce will be sent to market in the shape of pig-iron, and a part refined in charcoal fires, and exported in the shape of blooms and bars.

From all that we have seen, we feel entirely confident that Nova Scotia is capable of furnishing to the mother country a much larger supply of charcoal iron than she now derives from Russia and Sweden, and nothing inferior in quality, although at half the cost. It is a subject of congratulation to know that we may henceforth render ourselves entirely independent of foreign countries for our higher qualities of iron, and at the same time foster and develope the resources of our own colonies. With reference to the importance of an abundant supply of charcoal iron, Mr. Mushet thus expresses himself:—

To no country in the world is a supply of superior charcoal iron of such vital impor-

territory, which is already traversed by the main post road and the line of the electric telegraph, forming the communication between Halifax and the Canadas, New Brunswick, and the United States. Our space will not allow us to enter further into details at present, but

we shall from time to time revert to the subject, which we consider one of great interest and importance.

Coal Mining in the Forest of Dean.—At the Gloucester Assizes, an action was brought, for the recovery of 511. 5s., as rent for a colliery. The defendant (Roberts) denied the execution of the lease, and alleged that he had been induced to execute it by the fraud of the plaintiff (Seear). The main ground of defence was, that the colliery had been worked out before execution of lease. The evidence on this point was very conflicting, the wiknesses for plaintiff stating that the pits found in the colliery were "old men's diggings," made very many years ago, and which men's proper the seam; that they were evidence of there being coal in the deep of the mine rather than of its being absent; and that the cause of the defendant's bad success was his own fault, in not having driven his level far enough, and in his roadway having fallen in by reason of the insufficiency of the timber. The witnesses for the defence, on the other hand, said that there was no coal to work; that the little which had been obtained was not worthy the name of coal; and that it had been found below the level awarded to the plaintiff by the Deen Forest Mining Commissioners, and, therefore, he had no property in it which he could devise. The evidence of fraud, however, was defective; and on his lordship expressing his opinion to that effect, and that it was a ticase for an arrangement, a verdict was taken, by consent, for the plaintiff, damages 40L, and it was agreed that the lease should be cancelled.

PATENT TOUGHENED CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON.

We have, on two former occasions, alluded to the report of the com-alssioners appointed to inquire into the application of iron to railway purposes; and as there are some important points relative to Mr. Morries Stirling's patent toughtened cast-iron which we have not yet touched upon, and as this description of iron ensures very great strength, and, therefore, considerable saving in weight, and consequent economy in expenditure, we now proceed to the consideration of the results of some of the experiments made on this iron. Mr. Eston Hodgkinson, is investigating the subject for the Royal Commission, gives the following results. Bars of 10 feet long, and 2 inches square, the supports, 9 ft. apart, broke as follows:—

Bars cast at Warrington, composed as follows :-Madeley Wood, 8 paris Lilleshall, 6 "Pontypool, 34 "Charcoal Iron, 5 "

Stirling's second quality—Calder hot-blast, No. 1, with 20 per cent. of malleable scrap --- 2174 Calder hot-blast, so. 1, with av per cent. or managene scrap.

This iron is termed second quality, because a still stronger mixture, more especially for large castings, is produced, by employing a No. 3 iron with the requisite proportion of malleable scrap. In a series of experiments, made at the Dundyvan Works, and described at page 416, the strength of bars of this mixture of the same size as the foregoing, is shown to be much greater—the breaking weight being 2601 lbs. We may here remark how nearly the Dundyvan experiments correspond with Mr. Hodgkinson's, as the two series of experiments on No. 1 patent toughened will show:—

At the Dandyvan-Works 2153 | Diffo
Date of the same iron (No. 1), by Mr. Hodgkinson, to be above 12 tons per square inch; the average of 17 other descriptions of iron experimented on gave between 6 and 7 tons, showing thus an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The kind of iron, called Stirling's third quality, contained cinder, and, although stronger than any other iron tried by Mr. Hodgkinson, is not recommended by Mr. Stirling, and is not now made.

We have seen written communications from the owners of some large bariron works, stating that the toughened iron is found exceedingly well adapted for all the heavy bar-iron work machinery employed in the manufacture. Rolls and roll pinions, cast from it, are much sounder and stronger than those made from other iron; pinions especially give great satisfaction, as they stand the wear and tear of working longer than any others, and the stoppage of the machinery, which, under general circumstances, so frequently takes place, is avoided; also in the construction of cast girders, as by the use of this iron greater strength is obtained, with a large saving in weight. At page 101 an abstract is given, showing the crushing strength per square inch, in which we also find Mr. Stirling's iron to be nearly 50 per cent, superior in strength to 16 other sorts of iron experimented on. We would here remark that, had Mr. Stirling's iron to be nearly 50 per cent, superior in strength to 16 other sorts of iron experimented on. We would here remark that, had Mr. Stirling's No. 3 iron been submitted to the same tests, the resistance to crushing force would have been very much greater. The opinions expressed by Messrs. Fairbairn, May, Thomas Cubitt, and other witnesses, who have made themselves acquainted with the subject, are of a highly favourable character. The iron bridge over the Thames, at Windson, constructing under the superintendence of Mr. Page, and the cast-iron pertions of the bridge erecting at Yarmouth by Mr. J. Walker, are being made of Mr. Stirling's patent iron.

At page

Average of Mr. Jessie Hartley's experiments at Liverpool, on many sorts of I malleable fron Average of S. C. Crown iron, from numerous trials at Woolwich Dockyard 24-47
Average of S. C. Crown iron, from numerous trials at Woolwich Dockyard 24-47
Average of best Dundyvan bar 24-33
Average of Mr. Stirling's best quality 27-81
Ditto ditto another quality 27-81

The permanent set of the same sized bar as before given, of common iron, when loaded so as to show its resistance to transverse strain, may be taken at 2·12 inches, while that of one variety of the hardened iron is 1·02 inch. anent set of the same sized bar as before given, of con

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES .- During the months of July, August, Septemberand October, in the past year, we inserted numerous communications from Mr. C. Colwell, and replies, from vari ous correspondents, on the subject of accidents in coal mines, their causes, and the best means for their prevention. Mr. Colwell suggested plans for at least experimental adoption, which were far from meeting the views of his opponents, and at length the hebdomadal controversy ceased—Mr. Colwell protesting against what he considered ill treatment, his only object having been the benefit of the hard-working collier, and stating that he should embody his ideas, and lay them before the public in a small volume. We have received a copy of the work, which is entitled "Money v. Life: A Review of Colliery Cassaities, showing their Cause and Extent—the Parsimony of Coalowners—the Concealment of Deaths in Mines—Inaccuracy of Returns by Coroners—Iniquitous Mode of Pillar Working—the Great Necessity for Government Inspection—More Shafts—and an Adequate Provision for Widows and Orphans of the Victims to Explosion." Whatever may be the merits of Mr. Colwell's book as a literary production, or as throwing any additional light on the causes or means of prevention of those awful calamities which we all so deeply deplore, of this we feel convinced, that the author's determination and perseverance in keeping the subject fully alive to the consideration of the public has arisen from a deep conviction that many of the accidents arise from the cupidity of coalowners; and that some legislative enactments ought to be made to give that physical protection to the working collier which other classes of the population enjoy. In the volume under notice, the author enters into a short history of the general manner in which otheries are worked, statistical details are given of the deplorable results of some of the most fatal explosions, and every argument which humanity can suggest is brought into requisition, to show that the Legislature are bound, by every moral and paternal consideration, to interfere, by appointing inspectors, who shall enforce such regulations in working and ventilating colliers as a shall, to a great extent prevent, at least the so frequent recurrence of such catastrophes. meeting the views of his opponents, and at length the hebdomadal controversy

NEW PROCESS FOR ORNAMENTATION OF GLASS.—Among the num ientific discoveries of the past few years, was one for the deposit of silver from its solution in nitric acid, by the thus enabling the manufacturer not only to really "silver" mirrors, &c., but to deposit on any uneven surface of glass, such as engraved subjects, the inside of vases, &c., a coat of silver; which process apparently opened an entire new, field of art. Unfortunately, however, time has proved that the airver the deposited on glass, probably from the presence of a portion of the acids employed in its solution remaining with it, in a few months becomes again converted to a salt, covering the mirror, or other article, with dirty brown spots, and its original beauty entirely disappears. A new process, however, has just been introduced by Mr. Kidd, of Poland-street; he has studiously avoided employing chemical action in the deposit, but by the application of an amalgam o mercury and platinum, thus effecting a mechanical deposit, he has been eminantly successful in representing every description of fruits and flowers, by engraving them on the under side of the glass. When silvered, the effect is to make them appear to the eye as if they were in relief, or raised on the outside surface. So accurate is the process of engraving, by a number of minute needle in the lathe, that any lace pattern, or embroidery, may be represented with the utmost precision. The number of specimens of looking-glasses, chandelier drops, &c., now on view, are beautiful specimens of the success of the discovery, and are well worthy inspection. The looking-glasses are generally in richly-moulded guita percha frames. In addition to the above, the animorous specimens of plain engraved glass, without being silvered, in decanters, ale, wine-glasses, &c., are equal to any collection we have ever inspected, and do great credit to the taste and execution of Mr. Kidd's artists. We should add, that Mr. Kidd's silvered glasses never tarnish, and that their brilliancy will not be affected by time. to deposit on any uneven surface of glass, such as engraved subjects, the ins

Original Correspondence.

GRANULATING LEAD.

GRANULATING LEAD.

Sir,—In your Journal of the 18th March, under the head of "Notices to Correspondents," I observe a method for granulating lead. The following process is generally practised in Germany, and considered the best and most useful for granulating that metal for silver assays and other purposes. The lead is to be brought into fusion nearly of a shining red colour, which must be done in an iron pot. A small quantity of fused lead is then to be poured by a ladle on a wooden trough, about 24 inches long, 18 broad, and 2 thick, which is so hollowed, that the excavation in the middle is about an inch in depth, and of the form, as near as possible, of the segment of a circle; on the surface is placed a layer of chaft, to prevent the smoke, and the conversion into charcoal of the wood. A simple wooden trough, 24 in. by 18, will be found likewise useful for this purpose. The trough must be taken in both hands, and set in motion, so that the right hand goes towards the body, and the left from it, and on the contrary, until the centre of the trough is about its vertical axis, the trough must be then violently shook, and the process of granulation will be gradually developed. When the lead begins to cool, a species of crystallisation is observed, the lead appears to become thicker; at this state of the process the metal is semi-liquid, the lead must then be forcibly thrown from the further side to the trough, to that nearest the body; shortly afterwards it must be thrown in the air to a height from 1 to 2 ft. The lead so thrown up is again caught in the trough; by this manipulation, lead of a very fine grain will be obtained. A little exercise, and the absence of all timidity in performing the operation is essentially necessary. The separation of the smaller grains from the larger is subsequently done in sieves prepared for that purpose.—G. T.: Tyndrum, North Britain, April 6.

PLATINA FROM GUADALCANAL.

PLATINA FROM GUADALCANAL.

Sin,—Having, some time ago, seen and purchased from amongst a broken collection of minerals upon a stall near Lincoln's Inn-fields, a mineral specimen, upon which was a dirty and scarcely legible label, with the inscription, "Silver Ore from Guadalcanal," and having been experimenting on silver and other metallic ores, I was induced to treat this specimen also. Accordingly, having reduced it to powder, and calcined it, I treated it with successive portions of potassa, whence I obtained a scoria, containing iron and lead, and a button of metal, consisting of platina, silver, copper, and antimony; the copper and antimony I separated in the process of cupilation, leaving the silver and platina, which I parted from each other by mitric acid, which left a dark pulverulent mass by filtration, which being well washed and ignited, assumed the metallic lustre of platina; which, having assured myself of its identity, I weighed and found to be 8-78 per centum of the clean ore, the silver being about 7 per centum of the whole. As I have nowhere seen, nor read in your Journal, in the notices of the silver mines of Estremadura, any account of the ores of Guadalcanal containing platina, and especially in such large proportions, I have thought it right to send you this account for the perusal of those of your readers to whom it may be interesting. I have not reserved any portion of the specimen, thinking that more of it could be obtained if requisite, and having seen it once, I should have no difficulty in again identifying it, if presented for that purpose. I suspect, from its appearance, that it is rather a refuse and neglected mineral at Guadalcanal, somewhat like the kupfer-nickel of the olden German copper miners, and simulating, by its neglected treasures, the auriferous gossans of the Cornish lodes.

Laboratory, Regent-street, Lambeth, April 8. W. RADLEY, Ch. E.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.

Sir,—It is with much astonishment I observe, from time to time, such various, and I may almost say conflicting, statements of the Scotch pigiron trade, and it must be admitted that there is a want of real information on some points respecting it, which would be highly useful to be known. Some pamphlets have been lately published relating to it; and, after minute inquiry, I certainly must agree with the statement of the production for 1849, as given in one of them, I believe written by an eminent iron-master—viz. (620,000 tons; which quantity may be increased to 640,000 tons, should all the furnaces now in blast continue so throughout the year. It is asserted by some that the present prices of from must be remunerating, as the production has increased so much of late years; but it appears to be quite forgotten that it was the high rates of 1845, 1846, and 1847 (in 1845 the price touched 61, per ton) that stimulated enterprise, and induced parties to seek out new mineral fields and crect furnaces, which they now regret having done, being compelled in a measure to go on, having fixed lordships, or royalties, to pay, and capital invested. The increased cost of the mineral is also a matter of serious consideration, as it must, in some instances, be brought from a great distance, and in others deep and expensive mines are now sunk, where formerly the mineral was obtained near the surface; and there can be no doubt by those well informed on the subject that the rates ruling during the last two years have not been remunerative. Average price in 1845, say, 41, per ton; 1846, 31.8s.; 1847, 31.6s. The above were the prices which gave an impulse to production, and gave birth to the Lugar, Forth, Kinneil, Eglinton, Dalmellington, Portland, Lochgelly, and Nithsdale Works (the last not even yet in hlast), as also the large extension of the Glengarnock Works; and it should be remembered that, notwithstanding such prices, the Blair Works could not be continued, and the results of their operations pro

VOLTAIC COPPER ASSAY.

VOLTAIC COPPER ASSAY.

SIR,—I fear that in my communication on "Voltaic Copper Assaying," published in your Journal of the 23d March, I was not sufficiently explicit in my description of the instrument used in the assay, or I am inclined to believe Mr. Prideaux would not have supposed it to have been imperfectly constructed. It is simple, cheap, and better adapted to voltaic assaying than any apparatus I have yet used. I shall, however, be glad to see the results of his experiments, but more especially the details of his apparatus and mode of operation, which will, I doubt not, be found more perfect than anything on the subject of voltaic copper assaying that has yet appeared. I hope to forward you the results of my experiments on Pelouze's method of assaying next week.

I hope to forward you the results of the same was boiled in a corked bottle, of assaying next week.

With respect to the wet assay, the water was boiled in a corked bottle, but it was not used quite cold, nor was the zinc kept in during washing. No filter having been used, the precipitate was repeatedly washed, dried, carefully heated, and weighed. It is probable that the precipitated copper absorbed a little oxygen whilst drying; for, on a subsequent experiment,

carefully heated, and weighed. It is probable that the precipitated copper absorbed a little oxygen whilst drying; for, on a subsequent experiment, having filtered the solution, ignited the filter, and melted the produce with black flux, the fine button of copper produced the stant that of the former process, differing but the filter, and melted the produce with black flux, the fine button of copper produced the stant that of the former process, differing but the stant that of the former process, differing but the suggestion relative to using iron instead of sine as a precipitant; but in my experiments I have found sine proferable to iron, because it has given more accurate results. The ore of which I have given the analysis was previously tested by the blow-pipe for other metals that sine throws down. The carbonaccous matter liberated from the iron during its solution, and the minute particles of metallic iron, frequently found mixed with the precipitated copper, makes the produce always above what it ought to be; the former, however, would be of no consequence, provided the produce be reduced as above described. If Mr. Prideaux can tell me how to obviate small particles of iron from mixing with the copper, or removing these particles, except by the tedious process of using sulphuric acid, or the magnet, I should feel particularly obliged.— J. Prince: April 11.

COPPER SHEATHING.

OUPLE SHEATHING.

Srn,—When this question was first mooted, in addition to some remarks on the quality of Norwegian copper, I mentioned that, if possible, I would obtain from Mr. Stromeyer some opinion of the smelting process, as practised in reverberatory furnaces. In a letter, he states—"I made the analyses chiefly to get an insight into your process, which differs more than it seems at first from the operations of the blast-furnace. I greatly doubt whether, without a number of analyses, the real loss of copper could ever



be discovered, and I much doubt whether the loss is so great as generally stated. Regarding the alags, I find but little cobalt; but I think it should be seen whether the nickel contained, in the Alten blister copper and refinery slags cannot be extracted with profit. I think it would be feasible to prepare it in a pure state; but the expense would be considerable, and a great deal of apparatus required. I think an alloy of copper and nickel could be made from them, and offered for sale to the manufacturers of German silver. Such an alloy is, I believe, now made at several copper-works, more especially at Klefvahytte, near Calmar, in Sweden. As nickel is only used for German silver, such an alloy will probably suit the manufacturer quite as well—probably, through some correspondent, information might be obtained on this head. I have tried the experiment with the black copper slag, amelting it with 20 per cent. of limestone, in a crucible lined whit charcoal. The regulus I got contained 6 per cent. of nickel, 5 of iron, and 89 of copper; melted again with a little nitre and borax; it then contained 10 per cent. of nickel, and only one-half of iron; such a composition, I think, would be very suitable for the manufacture of German silver. If the blister and refinery slags are smelted together, limestone would probably not be necessary, as the protoxide of iron in the blister slag is in abundance. If the fusion was conducted briskly, and the slag mixed with a proper (not too great) proportion of charcoal, or coke, free from sulphur, I think the protoxide of iron might be prevented from reduction, and retained in the slag. However even, as in my small trial, an impure metal can be got at first, the success which I had in purifying shows that a refining process, where the oxygen of the air and the silica of the bottom play the part of the nitre and borax in my experiment, will be able to get rid of the iron, and enrich the alloy in nickel by oxidising part of the copper. Should this succeed, as I amiticipate, the que

COMETS

COMETS.

Sin.—Having propounded a new theory of comets in the Sunday Trace in 1836, and since in other papers, at times when these phenomena have excited public attention, without any notice being taken by any leading authority on such matters, and as the "great comet" is expected, the following explanation may be entertained by some of your readers. My rationale of these wonderful phenomena runs thus:—By holding a double convex lens edgewise between a light and a wall, at a proper focus, and revolving it slowly, a faint nebulosity will make its appearance on the wall; the projection of a tail with two diverging streams of light, with a brilliant nucleus, exactly representing all the appearances of comets will be seen. Similar effects come from similar causes; it is reasonable therefore, to suppose that comets themselves come from similar natural causes. The direction of the tails decides the sunlight to be the primary cause, which matches with our artificial light. Now, for the lens, we must causes. The direction of the tails decides the smilight to be the primary cause, which matches with our artificial light. Now, for the lens, we must look for something in Nature to take the place of it between the sun and the real comet. The atmospheres surrounding the planets are refractive, and, like lenses, project streams of light, form nuclei, and all the changes described above, as seen by using a lens. There are always planets to be found in conjunction, or directly interposing, at the times of these appearances, and to them only can we assign the effects of a medium. Their varying velocities are readily accounted for by this hypothesis, by the nearness, or greater distances, of the planet, or planets, in an inverse ratio. Instead of running a course for centuries, and then returning to our universe, they disappear as the refraction ceases, and the planetary medium swerves in the revolution of the planetary bodies, and re-appear when the refractions from conjunction are repeated. The only argument raised against this theory is that, in producing the appearances of comets by a lens on a wall, we have a solid surface to cast them upon, which we have not in Nature for comets to appear upon; but it is readily answered by the rainbow. There is no plain surface to receive it, and yet the medium of a shower of rain projects the visible bow upon the atmosphere as perfectly as we can imitate is no plain surface to receive it, and yet the medium of a shower of rain projects the visible bow upon the atmosphere as perfectly as we can imitate the rainbow on a wall by a prism. The rationale of comets is simple and comprehensible, and with the prognosticated return of the "great comet," I would ask the highest authorities, if they calculate the position of our planetary system at the time of the appearances of comets, whether the theory is not fully substantiated on all occasions without exception?

April 4.

THE REWARDS OF GENIUS.

StR,-In the Mining Journal of the 16th inst., p. 129, you say that " the most noble inventions that ever entered into the mind of man, or contrimost noble inventions that ever entered into the mind of man, or contributed to the weal of the human family, have been received with the greatest amount of ridicule—have been most cruelly persecuted;" and the remark is just. We have all heard that a Harvey lost his practice through discovering and promulgating that the blood circulated in the body—that the Royal Society laughed at Franklin's discovery of the identity of lightning and pyrogen—that the Paris Academy of Sciences condemned Fulton's great invention—that it was pronounced that steam-vessels could not cross the Atlantic—and that Ericson's screw propeller was condemned in this country, with numerous other instances of a similar nature. But the following letter, from Miss Costello's Summer among the Bocages and Vines, tells the most lamentable story of the kind I ever met with:—

"Paris, Feb. 1641.

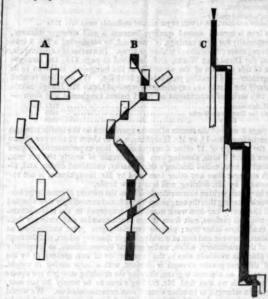
"My Draz Erriat,—While you are forgetting me at Narbonne, and giving yourself up to the pleasures of the Court, and the delight of thwarting M. le Cardinal de Richelien, I, according to your desire, am doing the honours of Paris to your English lord, the Marquis of Worcester; and I carry him about, or rather he carries me, from curiosity to cariosity, closesing always the mose grave and serious, speaking very little, listening with extreme attention, and fixing on those whom he interrogates two large blue eyes, which seem to pierce to the very centre of their thoughts. He is remarkable for newr being assisted with any explanations which are given him; and he never see things in the light in which they are shown him. You may judge of this by a visit we made together to Bicetre, where he imagined he had discovered genine in a madman. If this madmon had not been seemally veries. I see the last of the second content of the madman is the madmon had not been actually veries. I see that the content of the second content of the second content of the second content of the second content of the very large of the second content of the se satisfied with any explanations which are given him; and he never see things in the light in which they are shown him. You may judge of this by a visit we made together to Bickire, where he imagined he had discovered genius in a madman. If this madman lind not been actually raving, if verily believe your marquis would have carried him off to London, in order to hear his extravagancies from morning till sight at his ease. We were crossing the court of the madhouse; and I, more dead than alive with fright, kept close to my companion's disc, when a frightful face appeared belind some immone bars, and a hearse voice scalaimed, 'I am not mad! I have made a discovery which would earled the country that adopted it!' What has he discovered.' I asked of our guide? 'On the answered, shrauging his shoulders), something trilling enough. You would never guess it; it is the use of the steam of the boiling water.' I began to laugh. 'This man (continued the keeper) is named Solomon de Caus. He came from Mormandy, bour years ago, to present to the king a statement of the wonder hal effects that might be produced from the invention. 'Po bises to ham, you could isnegine that with steam gou could never person to the king a statement of the wonder hal effects that might be produced from the invention. 'Po bises to ham, you could isnegine that with steam gou could, next get a fact, there is no end to the miracles which, he insists upon it, could be performed. The Cardinal sent the madman away without listening to him. Solomon de Caus, far from being discouraged, followed the Cardinal wherever he went with the most determined perseverance, who, tired of finding him for ever in his path, and annoyed to death with his folly, ordered him to be shut up in Blektre, where he has now been for three years and a half, and where, as you hear, he calls out to every visitor that he is not mad: but that he has made a valuable discovery. He has even written a book on the subject, which I have here.' Lord Worcester, who had listened to his cell; bu

Poor de Caus! What interest would his book possess could it be recovered. The letter is also highly interesting in another point of view. It gives a fine description of a nobleman whose name stands prominent in the history of the steam-engine, and, at the same time, casts some degree of suspicion upon the originality of his inventions. It would be singular, indeed, if, on further investigation, it should be found that he got them from the unfortunate maniac of the Bicètre.

Ordinance Office, Portsmouth, March 26.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

Sin,—I quite agree with Mr. Lake in considering iron as a fit material for the construction of a lightning rod, if the metal be present in sufficient quantity. With regard to the conductor erected on St. Paul's Church, Huddersfield, if it be, as Dr. Murray states, "copper piping, half an inch in diameter, and the metal half an inch thick," then every reader of the Mining Journal must be well aware that it must have cost more than 1s. 7d. per yard. There is a mistake somewhere.* With reference to the



improvements" alluded to by the Rev. Theodore Dury, it need only be beerved—let the conductor be of a sufficient size, and insulation is quite

"improvements" alluded to by the Rev. Theodore Dury, it need only be observed—let the conductor be of a sufficient size, and insulation is quite unnecessary.

The experiments of Sir Snow Harris, as exhibited in the above diagram, are very instructive in connection with this subject. A, represents a number of detached pieces of gold-leaf; B, the same, after having been submitted to the action of a disruptive discharge. The shaded portions show the actual path taken by the electricity, as marked by the deflagration of the gold-leaf. The same phenomenon is exhibited in the same way in the diagram, C—a single piece of leaf being made the subject of experiment. Dr. Murray states that he preserves the copper rod at Huddersfield in all its integrity, by defending is on galvanie principles—namely; by ribbons of zinc at specific distances, insulated by slips of leather, and united with the copper rod by copper wire. He will correct me if I am wrong; but this arrangement appears to me like placing a man upon an insulated stool, and then, while he is so situated, bringing him into good conducting communication with the earth by means of a copper wire. The "galvanic protector," however, under any circumstances, is of no avail, except in wet weather, or when the temperature of the lightning conductor is at or below the dew point.

I could say much more upon the subject if time permitted; but I cannot conclude even these few passing remarks without referring to the recent melancholy loss of the American brig, Lincoln, by lightning, on the 2d of last month, in latitude 4° morth, longitude 25° west. It is only another instance added to the many which have already occurred of the culpable neglect of shipowners to avail themselves of those certain means of protection which science has placed at their disposal. Had it not been for the providential appearance of the Maria Christina, of Altona (the very city, by the-bye, where Mr. Shepherd's experimental despatches were last distributed), every sonl on board would have perished; an

PREVENTION OF THE RAVAGES OF DRY ROT, &c.

which might have been purchased any where for a few pounds.

April 10.

PREVENTION OF THE RAVAGES OF DRY ROT, &c.

SIR,—Your Journal of the 26th January last, contains a notice of the death of Mr. John Howard Kyan, the well-known inventor of the process for preserving timber from dry rot. But little more than two short months have passed away since the appearance of this announcement, when Dr. Murray comes forward with, I cannot help thinking, unbecoming precipitancy, to decry the merits of Mr. Kyan's most useful invention, and to direct attention to his own claims, in connection with the preservation of timber. As a friend and a relative of the late Mr. Kyan, I cannot allow Dr. Murray's observations to pass altogether unnoticed, although I feel assured that the refutation of his statements is unnecessary to the mass of your readers. I will endeavour to show that the letter in question is inconsistent, and contrary to known fact. The chemical preventive employed in the process of Kyanising is a solution of corrosive sublimate (bi-chloride of mercury), and the office performed by this solution is the precipitation of the albumen of the wood. Dr. Murray denounces the appplication as inefficacious; and, in proof of the correctness of his position, he refers to the opinions and experiments of Sir John, Barrow, the Duke of Portland, Earl Manvers, and Dr. Moore; nay, he even declares that "it is sheer assumption to say that dry rot has to do with the albumen of the asp." Almost immediately afterwards, comes the following sentence:

—" It may be added, that I had proved experimentally that chloride of copper sould coagulate albumen, and, therefore, that this property did not exclusively pertain to corrosive sublimate, consequently, that it might be substituted." Substituted for what? for that which, according to his own showing, is absolutely worthless, and whose efficacy, as a precipitant, it is "sheer assumption" to dwell upon. So much for consistency! But Dr. Murray goes further than this. He says, "Sir Humphrey Da

The mistake referred to by Mr. Baggs is restified in A letter which has been subsquently received from Dr. Murray, and inserted in another column of this day's Journs

dual opinions, or individual demonstrations. If your correspondent will extend his inquiries to North America, he will find that the process of Kyanising has been very extensively and successfully adopted throughout the Union—not only in shipbuilding, but in rallway engineering and general architecture. Even here it has long been most extensively used for the two last-named purposes; and to my knowledge, within the last 12 months, the late Mr. Kyan received written assurances of its efficacy from Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Branel, Mr. Locke, and other eminent engineers, and men of high standing. With regard to Dr. Marray's system of preserving timber by impregnation with sulphate of iron, your readers have yet to learn where it is to be seen in full operation, "triumphing over all others, even patent plans and projects." If Dr. Murray alludes to Payne's patent process, I beg to say that that process does not rest for its efficacy upon sulphate of iron, but upon the products of double decomposition, arising from the successive impregnation of the wood with sulphate of iron and muriate of lime.

An objection to sulphate of iron has been raised by M. Breaut, in consequence of its property of being decomposed into insoluable sub-sulphate of iron, and free sulphuric acid, by the woody fibre, which combines with the sub-sulphate—the free sulphuric acid corroding the timber, and causing it to become almost pulverulent.—ISHAM BAGGS: London, April 9.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT-PULVERIZED CHALK

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—PULVERIZED CHALK.

Sir,—I was sorry to hear of the accident which occurred at the Plymouth station, on the South Devon Railway, and I fear similar accidents must again occur under similar circumstances—namely, when the rails are wet and greasy, and the breaks overpowered. It is obvious that the sprinkling of sand on the rails, from the engine sand-box, is useless; consequently, I beg to call the attention of your readers to the use of pulverized chalk, as a substitute. I have made several experiments on a small scale, and I find, if pulverized chalk is sprinkled on the rails, the friction will be materially increased, as the chalk would be carried to the breaks, and render them efficient in all weather; and, further, chalk will increase the friction between the rails and driving-wheels in ascending heavy inclines.

April 5.

G. Shepherd, C.E.

THE GODWIN AND TONGUE SANDS.

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THE GODWIN AND TONGUE SANDS.

Sir,—I observe the letter of your talented correspondent, Mr. Shepherd, respecting the immense sacrifice of life and property on the Godwin Sands during the last four years, which, had his plan been carried into effect, when proposed, doubtless, would have been in a great measure obviated. I cannot but believe it possible to erect a lighthouse on those sands upon that principle, which, as he was the first to propose, I have no doubt, if confided to his care, he will effectually carry out. The plan is not only ingenious, but practical. It is a plan which has been found effectual in sinking through running sands, when all other means have failed. Could not a company be formed to erect lighthouses on those dangerous sands? The numerous underwriters, so greatly interested in their erection, must be apathetic indeed if they do not render Mr. Shepherd every assistance. The distressing facts in his favour ought to induce him to presevere. If he does, there is no doubt he will yet receive the thanks of thousands for his benevolent and honourable exertions.

Observer.

THE CILITYATION OF THE SHE WORM

THE CULTIVATION OF THE SILK-WORM.

Sir.—Among my numerous exploits and contrivances to serve the in-terests of my country and benefit my species, the cultivation of silk power-fully attracted and rivetted my attention, and as being specially pertinent to, and available by, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and the West Indies, and with our colonies generally.

fully attracted and rivetted my attention, and as being specially pertinent to, and available by, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and the West Indies, and with our colonies generally.

My intelligent and worthy friend, M. Escher de Berg, of Switzerland, was kind enough to procure and send me, from Italy, two ounces of the eggs of the siik-worm, but my stock of mulberry-leaves failed me, and I ultimately abandoned the enterprise. I had obtained sufficient data, however, to guide my purpose, and enable me advisedly to recommend, for general adoption, the culture of silk and the silk-worm in the British colonies.

In 1838 I published a second edition of my work on the silk-worm; and that amiable and excellent nobleman, Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State for the colonies, obtained 100 copies of that work for distribution among the governors of the colonies and British dependencies. This led to interesting correspondence, particularly with Mr. Burke, of St. Kitts, West Indies, who had successfully reared the silk-worm, and cultivated silk on that island, and where, as he informed me, the mulberry grew with a rapidity and luxuriance altogether extraordinary. Thus were my anticipations realised, as to eventual success.

I was not, however, permitted to enjoy the fruits of my exertions undisturbed. A person of the name of Felkin, a hosier, of Nottingham, endeavoured to despoil me of my rights, and, by a bold self-appropriation, denude me of the merits of my labours in this, my exclusive field of enterprise. I happened by mere accident to attend a lecture Feikin delivered on the subject, at Birmingham, and this led to the detection. In verification of my "just and righteeus" claim, I beg to quote the following extract from a letter addressed to me by J. Dorning, Esq.:

Lieutpool, Juse 14, 1841.

Lam this morning in receipt of the Galloway Raylater, containing your two letters on Mr.

from a letter addressed to me by J. Dorning, Esq.:

I am this morning in receipt of the Galloway Register, containing your two letters on Mr. Felkin's attempt to depreciate your work on the silk-worm. I shall have great pleasure in forwarding it by to-morrow's West Indian packet, to the Edifor of the Royal Gazetis, Kingston, Jamaica, and will mark the two letters, so that he may discover the portion he is required to notice; and I trust he will make them known to his readers; and, also, the fact, that Mr. Felkin was not the first to sound the welkin, either in that liand or elsawhere, on the project of the cultivation of the silk-worm in our West Indian colonics, or extend the same in other climes. A copy of your work was transmitted in October, 1838, to the same editor. "Of Mr. Felkin's presumption, it may, apparently from your letter, be said, Gezest size monsiars wid. If (as I infer from your rejoinder to him) he has assumed that Sir G. Metcalic has not seen your work since he became governor of Jamaica, he is mistaken for I have seen a letter, in Sir Charles's own hand-writing, dated Jamaica, 3d June, 1840, acknowledging and expressing his thanks for the receipt of accopy sear. I shall endeavour, by a careful permal, to extract from them anything that may, conduct to this self-amaics." I can state, of my own knowledge, that the extensive of Jamaica, and also to Sir Lionel Smith, the former governor, must have been, I con ; ceive, immediately instrumental in causing the grant of 50,000.

I wish this, however, to be merely introductory to another fabric, more

I wish this, however, to be merely introductory to another fabric, more urious than silk, the manufacture of another caterpillar—the Tinea.

Portland-place, Hull, Morch 26.

J. MURRAY.

THE FABRIC OF THE TINEA PADELLA, &c.

Sin,—In my former communication I introduced—

—— The worm that spins
A queen's most costly robe."

I am now to commend to your notice a tiny caterpillar, that not only spins the thread, but weaves the web, and fashions it into form—a copy of

spins the thread, but weaves the web, and fashions it into form—a copy of the assigned pattern.

These curious manufacturers and artisans are the tinea padella and tinea euonymella. The former is the common "ermine moth," and their natural food is derived from the leaves of the prunus padus and euonymus europeaus (common "spindle tree"). The caterpillar of the tinea is by no means uncommon. I have seen it in abundance in the hedge-row in Guernsey, and I remember to have witnessed, in the vicinity of St. Peter's Port, the followed in the programs europeaus height thicky covered with them. At Mount

uncommon. I have seen it in abundance in the hedge-row in Guernsey, and I remember to have witnessed, in the vicinity of St. Peter's Port, the foliage of an evonymus europæus being thickly covered with them. At Mount Loftus, near Cork, some years ago, the branches of an evonymus europæus was weighed down with the numbers of this caterpillar, and it was computed that there were half a million at active work.

I now venture to submit to you the translation of a letter addressed to me by Lieut. Hebenstreit, of Munich, dated 21st March, 1840, descriptive of the operations of these curious caterpillars, and of his ingenuity in securing their services. I may now merely add that, in the ateliers of Lieut. Hebenstreit, these caterpillars have formed balloons 4 ft. high, and 2 ft. diameter, each weighing 5 gra! Among their achievements was a robe for the Queen of Bavaria, to be worn over her court dress; the weight of this robe was about 20 gra. I have two lady's scarves, which were sent to me in a letter; one of these was 3½ ft. long, and 2 ft. wide, and weighed 8 gra.; and the other 3 ft. long, and 2 ft. wide, and weighed 7 grs.

Portland-place, Hull, March 27.

By desire, you will find snelosed the caterpillar web; a balloon cannot be sent in a letter. There are in all but three specimens left, as the last of the 12 ever prepared, or extant, and there will be no more of the kind exhibited by use. Nobody has any, except the Academy of Sciences at Munich, the King, the first families, and laron Ross, as Berlin. I am already too old, and affairs prevent my ever cocupying myself with such roubissome, and, therefore, coulty, things for the future, although I formerly enjoyed it so much. In case you should feel inclined to try the experiment, I give you a short account of it. The caterpilliars are of the kind which are to be found on the promote species and enonymet endoge caterpilliars are of the kind which are to be found on the promote species and enonymet endoge caterpilliars is now, wite more useful to aske choice of;

they are most useful; they like the light since, are generally voracona sectors, and at minate oil; therefore, by hunger, light, and oil, are easily managed. If one has a opportunity of collecting in the spring so many of these catespillars togother that a gam any be covered with them in the proportion of 4 or 8 square inclues per caterpillar, it quite enough for them if they must be fad only twice a day, which is generally demorring and evening. The models may very well be made of packing paper, hangiforedly. The caterpillars are placed on the upper side of the model, where also the leaving freely. The caterpillars are placed on the upper side of the model, where also the leaving freely. The caterpillars are placed on the upper side of the model, where also the leaving freely. The caterpillars are placed on the upper side of the model, where also the leaving freely. The caterpillars are placed or upper side of the model, where also the leaving the side of the model, where also the leaving freely the part of the side of th

THE SHIPWRECK ARROW.



Sin,—It is natural that I should wish to stand upright in public estimation, and the adjustment of rights claimed, when infringed upon, is better effected during the lifetime of the individual, than when "we go hence and are no more seen." But my main object is to show by what an uncertain and precarious tenure we possess our property in the empire of mind, however honourable may have been the course of action, and freedom from selfab principles. It will tend to illustrate facts already referred to, and but obscurely developed. I scarcely know of a single invention or discovery of mine that has not been pirated, plundered, or appropriated, without acknowledgment—save and except my Life Boat, and Machine for Inflating the Lungs in Apparent Death. I presented the latter machine to the Royal Humane Society.

The shipwreck arrow, referred to in a former communication as embracing the same principle used as a primary agent in Phillips's "Fire Annihilator," but used here for illuminating the path of the arrow and scene of shipwreck in the dark and tempestuous night, consists of a short gun, with a series of iron arrows; to the arrow is attached the line, which is projected from the ship to the lee shore. From experiments actually made, the arrow can be propelled to a distance of 150 to 200 yards, and it can be discharged either from the mass head or the deck of a ship in distress, or vice versá, from the shore.

It may suffice to add, that the "National Institution for Saving from Shipwreck" established this apparatus on the Sussex coast, and a set was also attached to the life-hoat at Whitby. My work descriptive of the

Shipwreck "established this apparatus on the Sussex coast, and a se was also attached to the life-boat at Whitby. My work descriptive of the invention, with an illustrative plate, was published in 1831; and a few months afterwards I printed a supplement to the work, descriptive of new

months afterwards 1 printed a supplement and additional experiments.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the Hull Rockingham, dated 18th March, 1835, is a sad proof of human delisquency, and amply illustrative of my premises. The sequel is melancholy: Blanch, who once had a promising business in Hull as a gunsmith, was obliged to leave in consequence of this expose, and has learnt long before this period, if yet alive, the full force of the trite, yet true, proverb—"Honesty is the best policy:"—

[Advantage of the first proverb and paragraphs having appeared in your paper, in which

Six.—Repeated advertisements and paragraphs having appeared in your paper, in which Blanch claims what he is pleased to call his "Invention" at one period, and at another designates as an "Improvement of Professor Murray's, of Ediburgh, portable form of Manby's Apparatus," I trust you will do me (to whom the entire merits of that invention unequivocally and exclusively belong) the justice to insert this letter, since your recommendatory and laudatory paragraphs have been freely copied and circulated in other

mendatory and laudatory paragraphs have been freely oppied and circulated in other newspapers.

Who the "Professor Murray, of Edinburgh," may be, I presume not to know; but, I believe, none at present resident in that city is entitled to the distinction—the late eminent Professor of Oriental Literature in the University of Edinburgh being the last of the name. It may be well here to premise, that my invention is no portable form of Manby's apparatus whatever, but rests on principles distinctly and essentially different. Manby's invention consists of a barbed shot, fired from a morter, requiring all the refined manipulations of gunnery to manage successfully the parabolic curve of the projectile. It is applicable to no other form of ordinance, and carries the rope along with it. My invention, on the contrary, possesses the arrowy form of the projectile, by which the resistance so formidable in his is materially diminished. It is also applicable to overy species of firearms, from even the simplest form, and is thus universally effective; moreover, it simply carries with it a cord of sufficient strength of material to be the medium of transport of the rope, which is finally destined to form the line of communication between the stranded vessel and the shore.

Ever since 1817, when my first experiments were made, on the shores of the Isle of Man,

the rope, which is finally destined to form the line of communication between the stranded vessel and the shore.

Ever since 1917, when my first experiments were made, on the shores of the Isle of Man, mear to Mona Castle, I have, at such intervals as my avocations permitted, been engaged in modifying and repeating my experiments, from a conviction of their paramount importance. A set of my apparatus was purchased at Whitby, to be available when required, and the public experiments already made with it have given great satisfaction. Other sets have also been supplied, and the merit of the invention seemed to be assigned to me with such common consent, as to secure me from any unprincipled attempt to deprive me of my rights. The unprecedented circumstances which have lately transpired, however, prove that I was mistaken in my conclusions, and that there was one individual, at least, who defied all the scrapulous nicetics of the inviolability of property. I ordered a stout gun, with a perfectly cylindrical bore, through Messrs. Ellis & Hardwick, of Sheffield, for the exhibition at Cleethorpes, last Spelt, but was disappointed of it, owing to the illness of the gunmaker. I had just returned from the antiversary moding of the British Association at Edinburgh, and there was no time for any new arrangement; therefore, rather than disappoint the Lincolnshire Shipwock institution, I had on the instant a portion of the barrel of an old blunderbuss cut by Blanch for the purevery disadvantage.

Before 1 to Hall. The content of the parameters are reconstances, the experiments were necessarily exhibited under

on the instant a portion of the barrel of an old unmented were necessarily exhibited under overy disadvantage.

Before I left Hull, I gave Blanch an order for a gun similar to the one of which I had been disappointed, and from the greater length of the barrel, increased charge of gunpowder, &c., told him some elight modifications of the arrow would be found necessary; and after supplying him with arrows and lines, and the pamphlets I had written on the subject, desired him to make a few experiments, at my expense, to prove the gun; and, on the 31st Dec. he wrote to me, stating that he had done so—that the experiments were satisfactory, and only wated my further orders.

*Judge, then, of my surprise and indignation, when I discovered paragraphs, being extracts from Hull newspapers, floating in the London journals, about Blanch's laveraries. This roused my suspicion, which appears eventually to have been well founded. Factordingly felt it my duty to lodge a cavear in the Patant Office, on the 17th Feb., and on the 24th Blanch actually applied for a Patant's I—thus inlending surreptitionally to rob me of the privileges of my invention.

On the 11th March the question was brought before Sir F. Pollock, his Majesty's Attorney-General, when Blanch's application for a patent was immediately and peromptorily dismissed; and had it been a court of judicature, his conduct would not have escaped the severest censure and reprinand.

These are the simple facts connected with an audacious attempt to defraud me of my invention, the fruits of lengthened investigation, and the result of much ardunus solicitude, and no inconsiderable pecuniary sacrifice. I believe the case to be without its parallel in the annals of delinquency; and Blanch is (whether he acknowledge it or not) deeply indebted to that forbearance which has not summoned him before a criminal court to answer for his conduct.—J. Musaxi : Hull, March is, 1833.

teeply massies to that processaries when has not summon and motore a criminal court to answer for his conduct.—J. Mozaar: Huli, March 18, 1835.

But as I wish that all my communications should, in some way or other, have a useful feature, either in the correction of what I believe to be error, or tend to practical usefulness, I may add yet more definitely, that the principle of the invention may be described as consisting in the employment of an arrow as my projectile, and thus, by its form, diminishing the resistance opposed to its flight through the atmosphere.

The arrow transports, not immediately the cable, or rope, which is to form the line of communication between the wreck and the shore, but a cord, or thempen line, of sufficient strength to pull the required rope on board, or otherwise on shore from the wreck, as the case may be. The third ingredient in this design is to make these principles available in an inexpensive and portable form, and in cases, or under circumstances, where neither Capt, Manby's apparatus or any other known invention can be employed, as from the life or other boat which might be prevented from communicating with the wreck by the breakers or sandbanks, or the bar at the municating with the wreck by the breakers or sandbanks, or the bar at the entrance of a harbour, or sunken rock. The arrow can also be discharged from the projecting ledge of a rock. The line is threaded through an eye, and not far from the point of the arrow.—J. MURRAY: Portland-place, Hult.

CONDUCTORS OF ELECTRICITY.

Sin,—I suppose I am not to understand that Dr. Faraday either proposes, or recommends, wood as the material suited for a lightning rod. Green wood, ere its sap is dried up, is a conductor, and so is the living plant. Baked wood is a non-conductor; converted by combustion into charcoal it becomes a conductor; reduced to inorganic ashes, and we have an electric condition. ctric condition

an electric condition.

Lines thread will conduct electricity; but the fibre of flax is unsuited to the conditions of a conductor of lightning. I was the first to propose cepper as the best material for a lightning rod, and it infinitely transcends from in every aspect in which it can be viewed; while there are ample reasons for the rejection of iron altogether. Of course, copper wire—even silver wire—of sufficiently small diameter may be fused by a sufficiently powerful discharge of electricity. No doubt, there are instances wherein the copper bell wire has been fused, and even vapourised by lightning, but never, I believe, throughout its entire extent; and occasional flaws, or oxidation, may in cases have been the cause; but numerous are the instances wherein a

copper bell wire has maintained its integrity throughout, and safely transmitted the electric moteor, which has exploded in the bell-pail. I never dreamt of employing a mere bell wire as my lightning conductor.

Portland-place, Hull, April 8.

J. MURRAY.

[Errotum.—In my communication "On Paragreles," the letter addressed to the Fine bonid have been "February 26, 1839," not 1819.]

HARRIS'S CONDUCTORS FOR THE NAVY.

Sin,—I cite the following paragraph from a newspaper, and which had been adduced in evidence of the efficacy of Harris's conductors on shipboard!—"Her Majesty's ship, Ganges, was struck by lightning in January last, near Athens. The electric discharge fell in forked streams on the foremast, producing luminous corruscations, or spouts, as the sailors term them, nearly half way down the mast; no damage ensued. The conductors fixed in the spars carried off the great bulk of the discharge, without the least inconvenience—not a rone yarn was damaged."

last, nerd Athens. The electric discharge fell in forked streams on the foremast, producing luminous corruscations, or spouts, as the sailors term them, nearly half way down the mast; no damage ensued. The conductors fixed in the spars carried off the great bulk of the discharge, without the least inconvenience—not a rope yarn was damaged."

It would be difficult to conceive of testimony more equivocal or less saisfactory. All that can be said is, that the Ganges had a very narrow escape; but as to any protective influence on the part of the conductors, the whole phenomens seem to proclaim their inefficiency. Similar displays of the meteor have been witnessed when the old chain conductors were employed, and in like manner no damage sustained, and yet these are repudiated by common consent. In previous reports the same equivocal testimony is advanced. In one case "little or no damage had occurred." The Hazard had "her spars saved." I am quite sure, if a ship were properly secured by good lightning conductors, and founded on sound electrical principles, there would be none of these terrible and dangerous displays of lightning, but a silent and unobtrusive discharge, as in the case of St. Paul's, and also St. Feter's church, at Huddersfield, &c., on land.

If the experiment made in the case of the Greates has been correctly stated, it seems one from which no just or unequivocal inference can be drawn in favour of. Harris's conductors for the navy. I believe the conductor consists of a "strip of copper, to a inche product and in-this beaches the mast, as complained of in the dock-yard, I am unable to determine; but strips of foress, not copper, were originally proposed, and, I believe, the idea was then seriously entertained that the conductor should traverse the powder magazine! The conductor in question has been described several years ago as "a bewildering, right-angled, zig-zag process, introducing that very destructive element into a ship by conductors made of strips of copper, busid the whole length of her ma

THE LIGHTNING-ROD.

SIR,—There is a portion of my lightning-conductor which, though shown in the figure, I have inadvertently omitted to explain, and which renders Sir James Murray's assumptions still more remarkable and unaccountable. I copy literatim from the Description of a New Lightning-Conductor. London, 1833, p. 40:—"The conductor thus constructed enters the earth at a slight angle, and terminates in a stone trough, which will be supplied with sufficient moisture by the pipe. Here it is split in twain, and its ramifications pass over the edge of the tank into the subsoil." J. MURRAY. Portland-place, Hull, April 6.

m. -Turck wass of copper tube should be & inch ; diameter within being & inch.]

EFFECTS OF CARBONIC ACID GAS ON THE HUMAN SYSTEM

TO BE MUSIAN SISTEM
TO BE MUSIAN, FORTASH-FLACE, HULL.

SIR,—Observing, in last week's Mining Journal, an article on carbonic acid gas, and believing, from the various valuable communications by you to the public, through the medium of that paper, that it affords you pleasure to impart useful information, may I solicit, on behalf of myself and others, your opinion of the effects of that acid (in case of good spring water highly charged with it being used as a common d rink) on the human system in general, and also against sea scurvy, both curative and preventive.

Easton Coal-Works, near Bristol, April 9.

WILLIAM SIMS.

TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND PATENT LAWS.

TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND PATENT LAWS.

Sin,—The observations which have recently appeared in your excellent paper, under the above title, I have read with attention; and if we were not so much accustomed to hear on all sides of abuses in the administration of our laws—the laws themselves being for the most part good—it would excite no little surprise that those pointed out by you, as prevalent in the practice of the patent law, should constitute so important a part in the long catalogue of legal complaints. Amongst the abuses which you have exposed, I wish at present to refer to only one of them—that is, that supposing 1000 patents to be granted in one year, which I find is quite probable, the enormous sum of 240,000/. would be divided annually amongst either sinecurists, or well-paid public servants. This statement is attempted to be refuted in your last weeks paper, by the respectable patent agent, Mr. F. W. Campir; but I think he will perceive, unless he is a believer himself in the mode of verification approved of by the Attorney-General, in the case of applications for, and specifications of, patents, that some authority and proof are requisite on his part before your readers and the public can disbelieve the allegations set forth by you in the articles above alluded to. It is stated by Mr. Campin that, for an English patent, about 62/. goes to the public treasury, for a Scotch patent 25/., and for an Irish patent 50/.; and he then states it as "not being known that the emoluments of several abolished clerkships of the signet, and other officers, together with the fees paid to her Majesty, go to the Consolidated Fund."

Now, all this, to say the least of it, is very vague and unsatisfactory, by way of explanation, and coming from a person of Mr. Campin's experience and knowledge; the more so, as it must be supposed to be quite within the power of Mr. Campin to make the whole matter perfectly clear and intelligible, which, since he has volunteered to refute your statements, he must admit that he is fairly b

ELECTRIC ALARUM.—We were much pleased, a few days since, by an inspection, at Mr. Whishaw's office, Adelphi, of an ingenious little arrangement of electric apparatus, for giving immediate notice of any attempt by burglars to enter a dwelling, or the outbreak of a fire if any part of a house, the invention of Mr. Woodhouse, of Brighton. For the former purpose, conducting wires are led from svery door and window of the house to a case containing the wheels and weight, as simple as the slarum of a common Dutch clock; the catch which takes into the ratchet of the striking wheel is on one end of a lever, the other end of which is placed immediately beneath a cylindrical armature, composed of an alloy of the and iron, above which is placed a permanent magnet. The armature is held in its place by magnetic attraction, but the wires are so arranged, that the instant a door, or window, is opened in the slightest degree, the electric circuit is completed, the poles of the magnet reversed, and, consequently, the armature is repelled from it, which, falling on the lever, liberates the catch, the weight descends, and the alarum bell continues ringing till run down. On breaking the circuit, the armature again ascends to its place by magnetic attraction. For giving notice in case of fire, a thermometer is placed in any room, or rooms, as may be desired, into the tube of which a fine copper wire is inserted to any degree above which it is not wished the temperature should rise without giving warning—say, 38°. The mercury in the bulb is connected with the opposite pole of the battery; the instant the mercury rises sufficiently high to come in contact with the wire the circuit is completed, and the action above described takes place. The battery arrangement is on Smee's principle, contained in two small bottles, about 4 inches high; and Mr. Whishaw informed us that they will retain their power for six months, or probably longer, without requiring the slightest interference. The simplicity and cheapness of this boantiful little ap

This Electric Telegraph.—At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, a Mr. Alexander Mitchell, in a lecture on the electric telegraph, introduced some improvements stated to have been made by him in the general arranagement of the instrument, in the use of only one wire, and in the great facility by which the instrument can be worked. As given in a Glasgow paper, it appears that letters are arranged in a segment in front of the operator, and corresponding ones inscribed on keys similar to those of a piano forte. On preasing down a key, the corresponding letter is immediately pointed to by a needle, a similar movement taking place at every station throughout the circuit. We know not if Mr. Mitchell was the first constructor of this kind of telegraph, but we do know that a similar one was exhibited two years since at the Society of Arts; and we also know that several inventors of telegraphs have been content to use only one wire, employing the earth for the return circuit.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN GERMANY.—Two bundred German miles of telegraphic wire are, at the present moment, extended over Austrian territory, Upwards of two hundred more are also in a state of forwardness, and will be completed by the end of June. On the west line, Linz and Salsburg are connected with Kufstein, Innspruck, Botzen, Verona, Milan, and Venice: on the south, the chief station, Gratz, is connected with Laybach, Triesta, Steinbruck, and Agram; on the north, the line extends from Frague to Lobositz and Bodenbach, connecting them with Saxony. Oderberg is in communication with Prussia, Troppau, and Cracow. The eastern line will extend from Presburg to Waitzen and Posth. A line, connecting the Imperial Palace of Schonbrunn with the central bureau at Vienna, is in course of construction.

central bureau at Vienna, is in course of construction.

New Brick-Making Machine.—Mr. Hart, engineer, of Seymour-place Bryanstone-square, is now exhibiting a machine for making bricks, which, besides producing them with greater rapidity than by any previous machine, and at a less cost, possesses the advantage of turning them out in an exceedingly dense and homogeneous form, requiring no great length of time after pressure before they are fit for the kiln. The machine is very powerful, but compact. The clay is placed in a hopper, in a rough state, from whence it passes, in a well kneaded condition, into the brick moulds, which are placed upon an endless chain; here it passes beneath the presser, which reduces the bricks to the proper size, and after this part of the process they are stacked for drying. One horse, two men, and four boys, at a cost of about 11, can turn out 26,000 perfect bricks, stacked, in 12 hours. The machine is also admirably adapted for compressing peat for manure, or pressing into cakes oil dregs, and other similar substances.

adapted for compressing peat for manure, or pressing into cakes oil dregs, and other similar substances.

The Rhein Bridge at Cologne.—The Prussian Minister of Trade and Public Works has issued a public notice inviting the engineers of all nations to send in plans of a fixed bridge at Cologne, to unite the lines of railway between Belgium and France with the great German line to Vienna. Since the time the Romans possessed these provinces no German Government has yet been able to build a stone or other fixed bridge over the Rhine, and the modern railway traffic has to cross the stream by a contrivance that has not been improved for centuries. The Minister states the conditions to be fulfilled in the construction: the river from bank to bank is 1275 feet wide; this space must be crossed by a bridge leaving three openings; the piers are to occupy in all not more than 75 feet, and must be so firmly built as to stand the pressure of the fields of ice that descend the stream on the break-up of great frosts. The bridge must support a trainway for loaded railway waggons, a roadway for ordinary carriages and footpaths. Locomotives will not pass it, nor unbroken trains, and passengers will be taken across from terminus to terminus. The communication, therefore, will still be imperfect, but it is necessary to obtain a certain height above the water to meet the immense rise of the river in floods, and as the termini on the respective banks are on a low level, the ascent from them to the roadway of the bridge will be too short and steep for locomotives. The bridge crosses the river from the north side of the Cologne and Minden station at Deutz, in nearly a straight line, drawn towards the choir of the cathedral immediately opposite. In the design some attention is to be paid to this circumstance, in order that the bridge in exterior effect may be worthy its position. The cost is not to exceed 1,500,000 thalers. The best plan will receive a prize of 250 fredericks d'or; the second best, 125. All the plans are to be sent in b

to be sent in by August next.

The Experimental Balloons.—The last experiment made by Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E., with the message-balloons, which were sent up, on 3d March, from the roof of the Admiralty-buildings, at Whitehall, has been very successful. A letter has just been received at the Admiralty, containing one of the slips, picked up on 7th March by a commercial traveller from Birmingham, who found it, and observed several others of the same kind, at Altona, near Hamburgh, a distance of about 450 miles from London. The slips must have dropped from the balloon in its flight over the north of Europe, and its ultimate fate is as yet unascertained. The balloon referred to was made of goldbeater's skin, with an expansive balloon suspended underneath to receive the gas as the expansion took place in the upper regions of the atmosphere, which accounts for the great distance it is known to have travelled. By the aid of similar balloons, Capt. Collinson and Capt. Austin may be able to make known their positions to each other by dispatching them with slips in the Arctic regions, and they may also be able to convey intelligence to Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, informing them where provisions and friends are waiting or searching for them.

Improved Method of Raising Boats on Canals.—On the Monkland

waiting or searching for them.

Improved Method of Raising Boats on Canals.—On the Monkland Canal, at Blackhill, near Glasgow, there is a double series of locks, by which the barges are raised to a perpendicular height of about 100 ft. By this stupendous arrangement of locks so much water is lost, that in dry summers the navigation is stopped, and thousands of pounds in the shape of folls lost. An improved method is now in course of construction, which, when complete, will be the first of the kind ever employed in this country, although it has been long in use in different parts of America. An inclined plane is now being constructed on the south side of the locks about 1000 ft. in length, with a gradient of 1 in 10, on which will be fixed two lines of rails, similar to those in Morton's patent slip, up which the barges will in future be drawn by steam-power. To prevent any strain on the boats, which generally weigh from 7 to 10 tons empty, and carry from 20 to 30 tons, a great improvement over the American plan will be adopted. This is, instead of bringing them on to a stage whose wheels traverse the rails, they will be floated into large caissons on wheels, and thus remain in their native element during their upward journey, and, when at top, they are again floated into the canal, the caisson descending to take up another load.

How Axxs are Made.—The process has been greatly simplified within the

at top, they are again floated into the canal, the caisson descending to take up another load.

How Axes are Made.—The process has been greatly simplified within the last two years. The iron is rolled out into bars the proper width and thickness of an axe, and 6, 8, and 10 feet long; it is heated and cut off by a large pair of shears propelled by water power; another workman picks up the piece and places it between a die and punch, and the panch comes down and forces the hole for the handle by punching out a piece. An iron mandrill is then inserted into the hole, and it is immediately put under another press, which forms one side of the axe; it then goes into another die, and forms the other side, and is then placed in an upright position, and a chisel comes down and splits the "bit" of the axe ready for the steel; it is then thrown saide. All this is done at one heat, and in less time than it takes to write the modus operandi. The blade of the axe is then put in and welded, and passed along to the forger, tempered, and is cast upon the ground to cool. As soon as cool, it is taken up and planed down to an edge by a planing machine, and finished up with the emery wheels—painted, labelled, stamped, and is ready, for market.—American Paper The Best Medicine for Complaints in Chemical to Febrales and Hollowar's Pilla.—Mrs. Talbot, of Micham, informs Professor Holloway that she considers it her bounden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit he has derived from taking his pills. At the age of 45 she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system, languar, swollen legs, and other allments incidental to femiles; and, nowith-standing the most careful attention to the advise of eminent physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase, until she adopted another course, and took Holloway's Pilla, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a soundness of health and broy-ancy of spirits which she had not enjoyed for some years. Seld by all draggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment,

GOLD IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the caravar which transports the gold extracted in the mountains of the Altai had arrived in that capital. It brought 7172 kilogrammes, equivalent in value to 25,300,000f. Out of this quantity, 5000 kilogrammes came from the mises of Siberia. The number of mines in the chain of the mountains of Altai is 80; in Eastern Siberia there are 54. The above is the second caravan that has arrived since the winter set.

rinter set in.

From official returns published in Mexico, we learn that the annual amount of silver exported in the royal mail steamers to England alone, from Yera Cruz o Tampico, amounted in 1849, to \$9.616.300. There is every reason to betwee that the exports from the ports of the Pacific may be estimated at 6,\$00,000 nore; arguming, therefore, that the export to other parts of the world amounts o 4,000,000, we have an annual sum of \$20,000,000, the export duty on which, to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. would, if collected, yield \$700,000, or 140,000\text{iterial per noum; an amount nearly sufficient to pay 1\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. on the bonds from his source alone.

The exports from the port of Huasco during 1849 were the following:—Silver in bars, 7776 marks; copper in bars and plates, 75,781 qls.; copper, stamped 71,587 qls.; arsenic, 54 qls.

71,037 qu.; arsenic, 04 qus.

From Copiapo we learn that the value of silver ore exported during 1849 was \$3,500,000. The projected railway, when in operation, it is confidently expected, will give considerable impulse to the export of this mineral, as well as to that of copper ore, the working of which was long ago necessarily abandoned, in consequence of the difficulty of transport to the coast.

in consequence of the difficulty of transport to the coast.

Arrivals of Specie.—The following arrivals of specie, in bullion and coin, have just taken place from the ports mentioned:—The vessel, Queen of the Isles, from Islay, has brought 437 bars of copper, consigned to order; the Alpha, from Port Adelaide, 2544 bags of copper ore, consigned to order; the Maple Leaf, from Call ao, eight boxes of silver, consigned to order; the Courier from San Antonio, Chili, South America, 30 tons weight of copper regulus, addressed et al. Mary Worrell, from Valparaiso, 325 bars of copper, and 355 bags of silver ore, addressed to a firm in the metropolis; the Royal Alice, from Madras, Pondicherry, and the Cape, two boxes, and one other package of specie, consigned to order; the Sir Robert Peel, from Dunkirk, one case of bullion, addressed to a mest eminent house; the City of London, from Dunkirk, two boxes of gold coin, addressed to a metropolitan house; the Minden, from Calcutta and the Cape, two boxes of specie consigned to order; the Minden, from Calcutta and the Cape, two boxes of specie consigned to order; the Minden, from Calcutta and the Cape, two boxes of specie addressed to houses in London, and two boxes of specie consigned to order; the Minden, from Calcutta and the Sir Henry Hardinge, from Canton and the Cape of Good Hope, three packages of gold from the latter place, consigned to order.

firm; and the Sir Henry Hardinge, from Canton and the Cape of Good Hope, three packages of gold from the latter place, consigned to order.

Northern Coal Mining Company.—On Friday the affairs of this undertaking came on before Master Tinney, on the petition of Mr. G. Morse, of Cattonpark, Norfolk, and Messrs. Evans and Blake, of the same county. The petitioners state that the undertaking was started in 1838, to work, for a period of 40 years, collieries in the county of Durham. The capital was fixed at 500,000l. with power to borrow 30,000l. There were nine directors, and establishments were opened in London, Newcastle, and Norwich. About 16,550 shares were subscribed for. Calls on the full sum of 25l. per share were paid by 11,974 shares, with the exception of 11,000l. The collieries and plant were originally purchased by the company for 330,000l, but now only worth 69,000l. The company had all along been carried on at a loss. Its expenditure exceeded its income in 1846 by 13,418l.; in 1848, by 6078l.; and, in 1849, by 14,528l. In 1844, the labilities amounted to 70,000l.; in 1847, the shareholders, on a representation that it was absolutely necessary, advanced 10,000l.; but this was insufficient for the exigency; and embarrasaments uncreased so rapidly, that it was desired by the shareholders that the concern should be dissolved, and the general finances of the country, it was found that a sale of the property could not be effected on any terms short of almost nominal ones. Several meetings were held, and plans were proposed, for paying off the liabilities by a provata assessment on the shareholders of 10l. per share, and it was anticipated that the English and Scotch proprietors together would contribute 55,000l.; but the holders of only 4400 shares came forward, paid the 10l. per share, and were exonerated from further liability, leaving about 90,000l in deficit; and, to satisfy the creditors and prevent legal proceedings, the petitioners had paid out of their own pockets very nearly the sum of 70,000l. The

Where the list, and placed thereon those he considered liable.

Where Concord Mining Company.—A meeting, under the Winding-up Act, was held at Southampton Buildings, on Friday, the 12th inst., before Master Sir William Horne; the only case brought forward was that of Messra. Gill and Rundle, of Tavistock, for 1481. 18s. 7d. A long desultory discussion ensued, in which the solicitors on both sides took an active part. It would appear, from the representations made, that proceedings had been taken, on the part of Messra. Gill and Rundle, for the recovery of monies due to thom, either in their position as baukers or merchants, the result of which was, that monies had been paid by certain shareholders who were in default, but who, at the same time, were liable, as we collected, for further payments; indeed, no shareholder could be freed by any act of the meeting. After a short discussion, the Master adjourned the meeting for a further hearing.

KILBRICKEN MINING COMPANY.—Master Richards has announced his intention of this day making a call of 30s. per share on the contributories of this unfortunate concern, to enable him to proceed with the with the winding-up of the company's affairs.

Boston Bath Company.—The affairs of this concern, which was estated in

BOSTON BATH COMPANY.—The affairs of this concern, which was started in 1847, to establish baths and pleasure-grounds for the people at Boston and Thorpe, in the county of York, are to be wound up, and for that purpose, Mr. T. Head, of Boston, has been appointed official manager. The capital was 12501, in 250 shares of 5l. each, with 1000l. borrowed. This being insufficient, the capital was proposed to be doubled, but the calls were not responded to. Two acres of ground were purchased, a handsome building was erected, a large sum was expended in boring for spa and mineral springs, but public feeling in regard to "baths and wash-houses" in Boston was not favourable, and the undertaking failed, without funds to effect the discharge of its liabilities. The petitioning shareholders are Messrs. Pearson, Grimston, and Scatcherd, of Boston.

CHELTENHAM, OXFORD, AND LONDON RAILWAY.—Petitions have been pre-ented to the court for the winding up of this company's affairs.

[Other proceedings under the Joint-stock Winding-up Act will be found in page 170.]

Dew Patents.

SPECIFICATION ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

SPECIFICATION ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

JOHN TORKINGTON, of BUTY, Lancaster, engineer: For certain improvements in the construction of chairs for rativarys. The patenties estates, that his invention has for its object to obviate more effectually than has yet been done, the many serious inconveniences which have been found to arise from the yielding of the rails of railways at the Johnings, or points, where the different lengths of the rail meet or cross, during the passage of trains over the same, and consists of certain improvements in the chairs used to support such rails, which improvements are embodied in what he terms, from its peculiar and distinctive features, "the uniformly-supporting Joint chair." This clistic consists of an iron ris or beam, about 3 ft. in length, on the upper side of which are three holders, or chairs, cast on, or attached thereto, similar in form to the detached chairs now in use. Two of these holders, or chairs, are situated at the ends, and the third is the centre of the heads of the two adjacent rails, which meet at the centre of the middle holder, or chairs, and are there held by a key or wedge in the usual manner. Similar keys or wedges are inserted in the two end holders. By this arrangement the bearing of the ends of the rails on the chair, which now seldem exceeds 3 inches, is increased to about 18; and the unyieldingness of the rails under pressure and steadiness of the carriages passing over them are increased in the same proportion. The arrangement is one combining at once all the advantages of the longitudinal system of laying sleeports with those attending the use of transverse sleepers or blocks.

Claims.—1. The giving (to the ends of the rails by means of the add chair of any pressure

ing joint chair, "before described) a greater length of bearing on the chairs than has hitherto been done.—2. The distribution by means of the said chair of any pressure coming upon the joints, over two sleopers at one and the same time.—3. The securing the ends of two adjacent rails by holders, or chairs, at three or more places, on one rib or beam, as described.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

T. Walker, of Wednesbury, Stafford, ironmaster, for improvements in the manufacture of sheets or plates of iron for certain purposes.

J. Sammel, of Willoughby House, Middlessex, civil engineer, for certain improvements in the construction of railways and steam-engines, and in steam-engine machinery. Joseph Findlay, of Falsey, Renfrew, North Britale, manufacturer, for an improvement or improvements in machinery or apparatus for turning, cutting, shaping, or reducing wood or other substances.

most or improvements in machinery or apparatus for turning, cutting, snaping, or reducing wood or other aubstances.

George Henry Phipps, of Park road, Stockwell, Surrey, engineer, for improvements in propelling vessels.

Jonathan Charles Goodall, of Great College-street, Camden Town, Middlesex, card-maker, for improvements in machinery for cutting paper.

Charles Seely, of Heighington, Lincola, macricalant, for improvements in grinding wheat and other grain.

J. Platt, of Oldham, Lanesster, engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for spinning, doubling, and weaving cotton, flax, and other fibrous substances.

R. Prosser, of Birmingham, civil engineer, for certain improvements in machinery and apparatus far manufacturing metal tabes, which improvements in machinery are in part applicable for other purposes, where pressure is required; also for improvements in the mode of applying metal tubes in steam bolizar, or other vessels requiring metal to be applied within them.

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The Wiener Zeittsag, of the 7th inst., contains the announcement that a prize of 20,000 imperial ducats will be paid to the constructor of a locomotive which will have sufficient power to operate in tugging trains over the Semmering, which mountain intercepts the railway line between Neustadt and Bruck, on the Vienna-Trieste line.

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This valuable MINE is situate in the parish of ROCHE, near St. Austell, CORNWALL, and is held under a lease of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-20th. It is bounded on the southwest by Old Beam Mines, and on the south-east by the Great Rocks Tin Mines—two of the largest and richest mines ever worked in this district; the attested profits from which exceed £250,000—both of which are now at work. The sett is in the junction of the killas and granite, which greatly enhances its value.

There are five well-known lodes of a very productive description, two of which are now being worked on; they are 3 floot wide, and carry a leader of solid tin 4 inches thick—the average produce being 6 cwts. of this to the 100 sexts of work. The mine is worked at present by water-power; the shaft is 10 fathems deep, and cross ents are driven to intersect the north and south lodes. The tin is of the finest quality, and realises the highest price in the market. Tribute pitches are now set at 10s. in the £1. There are at present now working one 14 face water-wheel, with three heads, one 15-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with six heads, one 10-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with six heads, one 10-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with three heads, one 15-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with three heads, one 15-feet wheel, with three heads, one 15-feet wheel, with three heads, one 16-feet wheel, with three heads, one 15-feet with the shaft of the secretary of the mines to take tribute pitches at \$5 is in the £1, paying all returning charges when at that depth—consequently, profits will be made available for regular dividends at a large per centage. It has been estimated that the capital will be amply sufficient to put the mine in a paying state, and which c

The above mine, to which the reports refer, will be worked on the "Cost-book Sysem," which relieves shareholders from all liabilities beyond the amount of their shares as for shares to be made to the secretary, at the office, who will give certi-

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PLANS and PROPOSITION submitted to the METROPOLITAN COMMISIONERS OF SEWERS by Mr. JASPER W. ROGERS, C.E., for the "Sanitary Ror" of London, BY THE AID OF PEAT CHARCOAL, are open, at these offices, free
r inspection—and the public is specially invited to examine them.
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rage, and the product a very superior iron.

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Wall's-End Eden Main 18 6—Johanasohn's 16 6—Whitwell 17 6—Caradoc 18 3—Kelloe 18 3—Adelaide Tees 18 3—Cowndon Tees 17 9—Maciean's Tees 16 6—Symour Tees
17 9—South Durham 17 9—Tees 19—West Tees 16 6—Birchgrove Graigols 20 6—
Gwendreath Stone 21—Hartley 14 6—Sidney's Hartley 15,—Ships at market, 31; sold, 26.

Gwendreath Stone 21.—Hartley 14 6—Sidney's Hartley 15.—Ships at market, 51; sold, 26.
WEDNESDAY.—Carr's Hartley 15—Woylam 14 6—Wall's-End Hedley 17 6—Harton 17—Percy 16 6—Wanracliffe 17—Lambton Primrose 18.—Hetton 19.—Hawell 19.—Howden 17.—Stewart's 18.—Caradon 18.—Denison 17.—Heugh Hall 19.—Hartlepool 19.—Relice 18.—South Hartlepool 17.—South Kelice 17.6
—Thornley 17 9—West Hetton 17 6—Adelaide Teea 18.—Clavoring Tees 16.—Hanwick 18.—Maciesan's Tees 16.6.—St. Helen's Tees 16.9.—Gwendreath Stone 21.—Hartley 18.9.—Sangethorpe 16.3.—Ships at market, 42; sold, 88.
—FRIDAY.—Chester 18.3.—Now Tanfield 13.6.—Wylam 14.6.—Wall's-End Acorn Close 16.3.—Edn Main 17.—Lambton Frimces 17.—Braddyll 17.6.—Hetton 18.—Hawell 18.—Howden 16.9.—Lambton 17.6.—Stewart's 18.—Hertlepool 18.6.—South Hartlepool 17.6.—Whitworth 14.6.—Old Ducks 16.6.—Seymour Tees, 18.9.—South Durham 16.6.—Tees 18.—Ships at market, 50; sold, 41.

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